

THE UNITED STATES.

Army and Navy Journal,

AND GAZETTE

OF THE

REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XXIV.—1886-'87.

NEW YORK:

PUBLICATION OFFICE, NO. 240 BROADWAY.





ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXIV.—NUMBER 1.
WHOLE NUMBER 1197.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1886.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

THE order announcing the new Artillery School and light battery details is now in course of preparation, and will probably be out in time for our next issue.

THE HILTON Trophy Match will take place at Creedmoor September 18, the last day of the meeting. The trophy is at present held by the Division of the Atlantic, who won it in 1884, and again in 1885.

THE disability retired list of the Army has again reached the maximum allowed by law—four hundred. The last vacancy was filled by the retirement of Lieutenant DINWIDDIE, of the 2d Cavalry, on July 26.

THE Sundry Civil and General Deficiency Appropriation Bills have passed the Senate during the past week. All the amendments relating to the Army and Navy, which were printed in the JOURNALS of July 17 and 24, were adopted. The bills are now in conference.

THE first 8 in. steel gun ever built in America was tested at Annapolis on Tuesday, with the most satisfactory results. It was fired with 110 lbs. of American cocoa powder and a 250 pound shell, giving 1,966 ft. muzzle velocity and high pressure. The fuel charge will be 125 lbs., giving doubtless, something over 2,000 feet.

THE bill for the increase of the Navy was passed by the House on Saturday last, as reported by the Naval Committee, and upon going to the Senate received a favorable report from the Naval Committee of that body, with a single amendment prohibiting the purchase abroad of any material to be used in the construction of the vessels.

A NEW circular, giving instructions to Paymasters in regard to the payment of mileage under the new law, will be issued by the Paymaster-General of the Army as soon as the Second Comptroller has given a decision upon certain questions, to be referred to him by the Secretary of War, regarding the rates to be allowed on land grant and bonded railroads.

WHAT with Grand Army and Army of the Potomac men of all grades and of all arms of the Service, San Francisco presents this week a decidedly martial appearance, and will continue to do so for some days to come. Hospitality is the order of the day in 'Frisco and vicinity, and the veterans, judging from reports, are enjoying to the full their visit to the Pacific Coast.

THE present understanding is that Commodore BRAINE will succeed Rear Admiral RUSSELL in command of the Asiatic Station when the latter is retired under the 40 years' service act, a month or so hence. We stated some time ago, it will be remembered, that Rear Admiral RUSSELL would apply to be retired under the act referred to in order to give Commodore QUEEN his promotion to a Rear Admiral before his retirement, October 6.

THE San Antonio Express, in commenting upon the President's recent appointments of line officers to staff positions, says: "It is beginning to dawn upon the minds of officers on 'paper collar service' at Washington that the President has a far-away

look in his eyes when looking for men to bestow meritorious promotions upon. And the soldiers who wear out shoes and saddle coons by service in the field are beginning to congratulate themselves and the country that we at last have a President who will, when promotions are in order, recognize the fact that there are American soldiers doing duty elsewhere than within the shadow of the capitol at Washington."

THE Senate has finally confirmed the nominations for the Medical Corps of the Army and the 3d Cavalry nominations, much to the relief and gratification of the officers concerned, and the officials of the Adjutant-General's Department who have to do with appointments, promotions, etc. Commissions to all of them will go out this week. The Senate has yet to confirm the cavalry promotions, in which the incapacity question is involved, the appointments of Captain SCHWAN and FITZ JOHN PORTER, and the other nominations which have gone in during the past two weeks. These will all doubtless be confirmed within the next few days, though there may be something of a fight over the cavalry cases.

AN attempt has been made this week to revive the sad memories of the Greely Arctic Expedition, and sundry statements reflecting upon Lieutenant GREELY and purporting to emanate from MAURICE CONNELL, a member of the expedition and recently discharged from the Signal Service, have been widely disseminated by the press. These statements have been promptly contradicted by Sergeant BRAINARD and others of the expedition, whose present and past standing gives their words full weight. No good to the dead or to the living can be compassed by the resurrection of these stories, and we fancy the popular taste will condemn the attempt to spread them again before the public, who have long ago heard the case and rendered their verdict upon it.

OUR issue of last week—whole number 1190—completed the twenty-third volume of this paper, and with this number we send out a very full index of the volume. We do not send a title page, but this will be furnished upon application to all who may desire to preserve their numbers by binding. An examination of this index will show how complete the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is in all of its departments, and it is worthy of examination as a review of the ground covered by the fifty-two numbers issued during the year just closed. The JOURNAL this week enters upon the twenty-fourth year of its existence, with increasing assurance of prosperity. Our subscription list is larger than it ever was, and is steadily gaining; each year showing gain, and every month, with here and there an exception. The gain in our advertising is best shown by a comparison of the number of advertisements in the paper for any given week with the number in the issue for the corresponding week of previous years; the number of advertisements in our issues of this year being, for example, two or three times as great as for the same dates fifteen years ago.

ACCORDING to our European exchanges the work of transforming the armament of the German infantry is progressing with enormous strides. At Erfurth 900 artisans were employed during the latter part of June, making a total of 2,200 men engaged upon the conversion of the Mauser to a re-

peating arm. The present production, says *La France Militaire*, quoting the *Tagblatt* of Leipzig, is 1,200 stand daily, and our Paris contemporary adds, "if we are to believe certain indications that appear unimpeachable, the German Army at this very hour should have at its disposition about 600,000 rifles of the new model." The difficulty with the French War Department, as alleged by our contemporary, is not so much an indifference to the necessity of an infantry armament, as the great number of inventions that have been subjected to inspection and the alarming slowness of the Commission in testing them. "In our opinion," it says, "the question of small arm re-equipment is by no means matured, the superiority of any particular repeating system and of the reduced calibre having yet to be determined. Whether we are to have a magazine at once or a quick charger as a makeshift, it little matters; we have always asserted and we still maintain that the essential advantage of a rapid firing arm is the morale it inspires in the rank; but this morale is so preponderant an aid that to ignore or be indifferent to it is to assume a terrible responsibility."

THE Second Comptroller of the Treasury has not as yet rendered an opinion on the question as to when the pay of this year's graduates of West Point as second lieutenants shall commence, for the reason that there has been some delay on the part of the War Department in getting the matter officially before him. It may be that the War Department has assurances as to the passage of the bill to straighten this matter out, which will make it unnecessary for the Comptroller to give another decision. It is evident that something should be done, and that quickly too, to define the status of the graduate between the time of receiving his diploma and the date of his confirmation as second lieutenant. The passage of the bill referred to would settle this once for all, and as it has only passed the Senate it does seem as if it might be pushed through the House before the session closes. In case it is not, and the Comptroller declines to modify his ruling in the RODMAN case, steps will probably be taken by the accounting officers to recover the amounts held to have been overpaid; at least that was the intention of the Comptroller some weeks ago when in a reply to the Secretary of War refusing to alter his opinion in the RODMAN case he said: "The accounting officers will not feel called upon to take any immediate affirmative action looking to the collection or recovery of sums overpaid in cases of the class mentioned, before Congress shall have an opportunity at the present session to act upon the Senate bill referred to, unless such action shall be initiated by the War Department."

LAFAYETTE Post 140, G. A. R. Dept. of New York, has published in handsome pamphlet form its proceedings of May 26 in reference to the death of Col. S. N. Benjamin, U. S. A., Senior Vice Commander. Comrade L. C. Brackett, of the post, an intimate friend of Colonel Benjamin, paid an eloquent tribute to his memory and services, and was followed by others. Commander Wilbur F. Brown, before acting upon the resolutions, said: "Among the last acts of his life was the forwarding of his donation to provide flowers for the tombs of the dead. The flowers which shall be strewn about the graves of this post will in part be provided by him whose grave we shall also decorate. Thus may it be said, 'The dead shall honor the dead.'" The frontispiece is an excellent likeness of Colonel Benjamin.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

GENERAL A. G. BRACKETT, U. S. A., has left Texas on a few weeks' leave.

COLONEL GUY V. HENRY, U. S. A., has left Omaha on a fortnight's leave.

CAPTAIN GEO. M. WHEELER, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., is at Bar Harbor, Me.

GENERAL R. B. AYRES, U. S. A., will return to St. Augustine, Fla., early in October.

CAPTAIN T. F. TOBEY, 14th Infantry, has left Vancouver Barracks on a month's leave.

COLONEL A. W. EVANS, U. S. A., and Mrs. Evans are at Congress Hall, Cape May, N. J.

LIEUTENANT G. B. DAVIS, 23d U. S. Infantry, a recent graduate, is visiting friends in Buffalo.

LIEUTENANT C. ST. J. CHUBB, 17th Infantry, has taken charge of the Subsistence Depot at Cheyenne.

CAPTAIN C. B. SEARS, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., soon due at Willet's Point, is visiting at Seabright, N. J.

GENERAL RUFUS INGALLS, U. S. A., has been visiting in Washington lately, and goes from there to California.

LIEUTENANT A. S. CUMMINS, 4th U. S. Artillery, returned to Fort Warren, Mass., this week from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT M. F. WALK, 12th U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., from a four months' leave.

CAPTAIN S. A. DAY, 5th U. S. Artillery, under his recent promotion takes command of Battery M at Fort Hamilton.

CAPTAIN J. R. BRINCKLE, 5th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., this week, to be absent until September.

LIEUTENANT B. H. RANDOLPH, 3d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Washington Barracks early in the week from a short leave.

CAPTAIN H. W. LAWTON, 4th Cavalry, is winning great praise from all sides for his excellent service in the field in Arizona.

CAPTAIN GAINES LAWSON, 25th U. S. Infantry, will commence next week his inspection of the 2d Brigade of Illinois State troops.

CAPTAIN J. W. JACOBS, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., has established his office at No. 2 Peters street, West End, Atlanta, Ga.

COLONEL GUY V. HENRY, U. S. A., is availing himself of a fortnight's leave before the commencement of the Platte rifle competitions.

LIEUTENANT J. E. MACKLIN, 11th Infantry, and family, have arrived at Ft. Sully, Dakota, and been hospitably welcomed by old friends there.

MAJOR EDMOND BUTLER, 2d U. S. Infantry, a new arrival at Fort Omaha, Neb., presided over a General Court Martial in session there this week.

MAJOR GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., who has been visiting his mother at Glenwood, Ill., was expected to return to San Francisco this week.

CAPTAIN G. G. LOTT, 11th U. S. Infantry, is expected shortly at David's Island, N. Y. H., where he is ordered on recruiting service from Fort Sully, D. T.

LIEUTENANT C. W. HARROLD, 3d U. S. Artillery, on sick leave at Victoria, Fla., for several months past, has received six months' extension of his leave.

CAPTAIN JAMES ULIO, 2d U. S. Infantry, is to have charge of the rifle camp at Belleone, Neb., during the Department Platte rifle competitions next month.

LIEUTENANT R. K. EVANS, 12th U. S. Infantry, contributes to the Atlantic Monthly for August, a frank and interesting paper on the "Indian question in Arizona."

1st LIEUTENANT A. B. BLOCKSON, 6th Cavalry, concluded this week his inspection of the 2d Brigade of the Ohio National Guard, and next week will inspect the 3d Brigade.

HARRY CHILDRESS, of Greenville, Texas, lately received a handsome medal from the British War Department, in recognition of service in the Sudan campaign of 1884 and 1885.

SINCE taking charge of the Allegheny Arsenal Commandant G. W. McKee, U. S. A., has taken the main engine down, a costly piece of machinery, preparatory to shipping it, should the authorities so desire.

COLONEL R. I. DODGE, 11th U. S. Infantry, concluded this week his inspection of the Iowa troops at Osceola, and on August 16 will commence his inspection of the troops to be encamped at Marshalltown, Iowa.

AN excellent crayon portrait of the late General E. O. C. Ord, U. S. A., the work of Stockton Stokes, presented to Pennsylvania Reserve Post, No. 191, G. A. R., by Colonel Sharp, of Carlisle, is on exhibition in Philadelphia.

PETER WOLF, of Brownville, Lebanon County, Pa., who recently hung himself in an old uninhabited house on Swatara Creek, was eighty years old, one of the "forty-niners," of California, and a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars.

ISABELLA ASHE entered suit at Washington, last week, against General Sheridan for \$1,500, which she alleges were paid to him for her benefit by her brother John. The case is a suit to determine the ownership of certain funds in General Sheridan's hands, to which there is more than one claimant.

THE Governor of Michigan, in a recent order congratulating the State troops on the success of the encampment at Island Lake, "recognizes and appreciates the valuable service as United States Inspectors rendered by that gallant and distinguished soldier and gentleman, Brevet Colonel A. C. M. Pennington, Major 4th U. S. Artillery."

CAPTAIN W. B. RISSE, Co. D, 5th Ill. N. G., is enjoying a vacation at Nauvoo, Ill.

CAPTAIN J. M. KELLEY, 10th U. S. Cavalry, has joined at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

SURGEON-GENERAL ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. A., visited friends in New York this week.

MAJOR J. W. WHAM, Paymaster, U. S. A., left New York, this week, on a month's vacation.

CAPTAIN R. H. PRATT, 10th Cavalry, returned to Carlisle Barracks, Pa., this week, from a trip to Washington.

ASSISTANT SURGEON W. O. OWEN, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., this week, from a visit to Lynchburg, Va.

MAJOR C. W. RAYMOND, Corps of Engineers, has temporarily moved his office from New Orleans to New York City.

MAJOR H. F. BREWERTON, U. S. A., returned to Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., this week from a few weeks sojourn on Staten Island.

CAPTAIN H. S. HOWE, 17th Infantry, lately arrived at Carter Station, Wyo., has left there again on a fortnight's visit East.

SURGEON CALVIN DE WITT, U. S. A., lately at Newport Barracks, Ky., has arrived at Fort Sully, Dakota, and taken charge of medical matters there.

PAYMASTER A. E. BATES, U. S. A., lately entered upon duty at St. Paul, has located for the summer, with his family, at the Hotel Lafayette, on Lake Minnetonka, a few miles from the city.

DR. J. B. GIRARD, U. S. A., left New York on July 29, by steamer *Gellert*, Hamburg Line, for France, where he expects to remain for three months. He goes to visit his father, who is very ill. Dr. Girard will be at his post at Fort Schuyler by the end of October, when his leave expires.

SURGEON J. R. GIBSON, U. S. A., relinquishes duty at St. Augustine, Fla., next week and, after a three months' leave, will report at Fort Leavenworth for assignment to duty in the Department of the Missouri. He will likely be succeeded at St. Augustine by Surgeon Passmore Middleton, U. S. A.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN is reported as delighted with his new experience as a suburban farmer. Instead of sending his wife and children to a crowded seaside hotel or fashionable resort this year, he rented a thirty-acre farm near Washington, where he picks his own peas, dig his own potatoes and enjoys freedom from intrusion.

THE San Francisco *News Letter* says: "Angel Island is again coming to the fore, and last Saturday the officers stationed there gave one of the pleasant little hops for which that post has always been so noted.... News has been received of the safe arrival in New York of the Misses McAllister, who have been parted with in California with sincere regret."

MISS FANNIE PADDOCK, daughter of Bishop Paddock of Brooklyn, N. Y., has, says the *Kansas City Times*, been at Fort Custer since July 1. Miss Paddock is a sister of Mrs. Lieut. Mills, a lady of uncommon beauty and excellence, whose departure with her husband next month to his new field of military labor will be sincerely regretted by all who value a genuine article.

MISS SALLIE T. BAILEY, daughter of the late Col. G. D. Bailey, U. S. A., who was killed at Fair Oaks, was married July 6, at Atwood, Kas., to the Hon. Howard Carpenter, of Oberlin. After the ceremony the married couple left for Houlton, Me., for a few weeks visit and will then take up their permanent residence at Oberlin. Mrs. Carpenter is a granddaughter of Col. Geo. Potter.

COLONEL FRED. GRANT, says the Cincinnati *Commercial*, is a chip out of the old block. He is working like a beaver to pay his debts and re-establish himself. He is employed by a house-finishing and wood-working concern, and also derives some income from his articles on the war. "I shall not be satisfied," he says, "till every dollar lost through my advice is restored to its rightful owner."

THE Omaha *Expositor* of July 24 says: "Co. D, 6th Infantry, is in camp on North Fork of Montezuma Creek, and think it a God-forsaken country. They very much miss their captain, Murdock, who was drowned.... Mrs. Van Liew, wife of Lieut. F. T. Van Liew, 2d Infantry, will join her husband at Fort Omaha, the last of this month.... The assignment of brand new second lieutenants from West Point has been made, but the 2d Infantry has been skipped, so Omaha does not get a man of them; or, boy of them, would be better, perhaps."

LIEUTENANT JOHN F. McBLAIN, of the 9th Cavalry, whose nomination for promotion to 1st lieutenant was rejected last spring by the Senate, and who is to be tried by Court-martial, is thus described: "He is a very blonde young man of less than thirty years, who was born and raised in one of the Philadelphia suburbs, and who enlisted in Capt. Norwood's troop of the 2d Cavalry in 1872, and served five years in Wyoming and Montana, most of the time as a sergeant. The Senate decided that he was unfit to be a 1st lieutenant because he had rejected his wife for social reasons, and a junior officer to him was promoted over his head. This action of the Senate has led to the Court-martial just ordered."

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN recently visited San Jose, but while there declined to be the guest of the Mayor, saying: "I much prefer to stay at a public hotel, and have made it a general rule to do so, for this reason: I have found in travelling—especially in the large cities—that where I accepted private hospitalities I was taken to elegant residences and entertained magnificently, but there are a great many old soldiers who did their duty nobly and who are now, to a great extent, as a result of that meritorious duty, not blessed with much of this world's goods. Their clothes are not of the latest cut, but yet they desire to see and shake hands with me just as much as their more prosperous comrades, and I am sure I desire to see them. But the man whose boots are dusty or whose clothes are shabby has a reluctance to go to a stylish private residence, when he would readily call on me at a hotel. This is the reason that I must decline your kind hospitality."

COLONEL JOSEPH B. BROWN, Surgeon, U. S. A., whose military services we recounted last week, was duly retired for age July 28.

PAYMASTER W. F. TUCKER, U. S. A., who is ordered to duty in Washington, is detained in Chicago by the serious illness of his father.

LIEUTENANTS F. L. DODGE and O. L. Wieting, 23d Infantry, of Fort Wayne, Mich., were visitors at Newport Barracks, Ky., this week.

LIEUTENANT E. A. GARLINGTON, 7th Cavalry leaves Fort Buford, D. T., in a day or two for the East, to be absent seven or eight weeks.

MRS. BRUSH, wife of Lieut. Brush, R. Q. M., 17th Inf., on arriving at Omaha on the steamer *General Terry* came East for a visit with her family.

COL. WALTER MCFARLAND, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has returned from his visit to Hot Springs, Ark., and visited New Haven, Conn., this week.

GENERAL J. A. POTTER, U. S. A., retired, having spent a very pleasant season at Cacoonna, P. Q., Canada, has just left the latter place for his home, Fainesville, O.

COLONEL FRANK WHEATON, 2d U. S. Infantry, and family have been the guests of General Dandy at Omaha until their quarters at the Fort are ready for occupancy.

THE Court of Inquiry at Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, presided over by Gen. H. A. Morrow, U. S. A., has completed its business and adjourned. The promulgation of the findings of the court are looked forward to with interest.

MAJOR JAMES M. BELL, Captain 7th Cavalry, who is temporarily in charge of the Red Cloud Indian agency as acting agent, is disgusted with the duty and has tried to resign, but the Interior Department officials refuse to let him go.—*Critic*.

ON the way down the Missouri from Fort Lincoln, near the mouth of the Cottonwood, one of the men of the battalion of the 17th Infantry was lost overboard and, dropping near the wheel, was drowned. He was one of the best soldiers in the command.

COLONEL DE LANCEY FLOYD-JONES, U. S. Army, lately returned to the U. S. from a trip around the world, was in Chicago a few days ago, and is making good progress towards his home at South Oyster Bay, Long Island, where he hopes to spend the remainder of the summer.

LIEUTENANT H. J. REILLY, 5th Artillery, who has filled with great ability for some years past the position of quartermaster and commissary at Governor's Island and Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., relinquished the duties this week and will avail himself of much-needed rest, on a two months' leave.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM GEORGE ELLIOT, son of Lieutenant-Colonel Elliot, of the Engineers, is visiting his father in Newport, R. I. Lieut. Elliot was recently graduated at West Point and has been assigned to the 9th U. S. Infantry. At the expiration of his leave of absence he will join his regiment in Arizona.

GENERAL BOULANGER's bitter enmity toward his former patron and benefactor, the Duc d'Aumale, is explained. One of his first acts on becoming Minister of War was to search the records and find what had been said of himself. He found that the Duc had reported him to be "a good officer, active, very intelligent, but badly brought up." Hence.

THE Field-Marshal Archduke Albert of Austria is taking a leading part in raising funds for a monument to Radetzky. He alludes to Radetzky's 72 years of service, under five monarchs, says he was a father to his soldiers, and calls him "the great Austrian, the model of dynastic fidelity and patriotism." In another sentence the famous soldier is referred to as "Father Radetzky, the most popular of military heroes."

JANE AUGUSTA COUES was granted a divorce July 29 from Dr. Elliott Coues, the well-known theosophist and professor of the Smithsonian Institution. The charge brought against him was desertion. By the decree the defendant is allowed the custody of his son and the plaintiff the custody of their other two children. The decree entitles Mrs. Coues to \$50 per month alimony and her counsel fee of \$100 and the costs of the suit are also to be paid by Dr. Coues.

THE Winona *Times* of July 15 says: "Surg. W. G. Spencer, U. S. A., and Mrs. Spencer delightfully entertained the officers and ladies of the garrison Friday evening. The reception was given as a parting compliment to the 17th Infantry, and in honor of their guests from Nashville, Mrs. J. C. McCrory and two daughters, respectively the mother and sisters of Mrs. Spencer. They have come to remain during the summer, and are accomplished, cultured ladies, possessed of all those gracious charms for which Southern women are justly famous."

THE Vancouver *Independent* of July 22 says: Miss Annie Sparling, of Seattle, is visiting Major Burke's family.... Asst. Surg. M. W. Wood, Fort Walla Walla, has returned from leave.... Lieutenant G. T. T. Patterson, 14th Inf., and wife, departed Saturday for Bellaire, Ohio.... Gen. John Gibbon, wife and daughter, and Lieuts. Wisner and McClelland arrived Monday from the East.... Col. Frank Wheaton, Captain Abner Haines, Lieuts. S. E. Clark, John Kinzie, C. W. Rowell and W. R. Abercrombie, of the 2d Infantry, detained at Fort Coeur d'Alene, have gone East to join their commands.

THE Presidio *News* has the following Fort Davis, Texas, items: Most of the officers have been at Fort Hancock this week to attend a G. C. M.... Major Gibson, Chief Paymaster, paid the troops Monday.... Col. and Mrs. A. G. Brackett left this week to enjoy a three months' leave.... Major C. H. Carlton is in command during the absence of Col. Brackett and until the return of Lieut. Col. D. R. Clendenin, who will arrive early next month.... Mrs. Gardner, wife of Major W. H. Gardner, Post Surgeon, has gone to Madison, Wis., to spend the summer. Major Gardner will soon join Mrs. Gardner.... Captain C. Morton, 3d Cavalry, and his youngest child were thrown from a buggy at Fort Concho, by the horses running away, but fortunately neither of them was injured.

GENERAL T. L. CRITTENDEN, U. S. A., and Mrs. Crittenden are at Long Branch.

GEN. WESLEY MERRITT, U. S. A., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York, on Wednesday.

LIEUTENANT W. N. P. BARROW, 4th U. S. Artillery, a graduate of this year, is visiting at Underhill, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT G. B. DAVIS, 23d U. S. Infantry, who was graduated in June last, is visiting relatives at Utica, N. Y.

THE retirement, July 26, of 1st Lieut. W. A. Dinwiddie, 2d Cavalry, promotes 2d Lieut. T. J. Lewis to a 1st lieutenantancy.

SERGEANT D. L. BRAINARD, of the Greeley Arctic Expedition, is visiting Wm. Bradford, the artist, at New Bedford, Mass.

CAPTAIN CHARLES HOBART, 3d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Charles A. Vernon, 19th Inf., are this week added to our list of officers ordered on recruiting service.

THE death of 1st Lieut. W. H. Low, 20th Infantry, promotes 2d Lieut. H. A. Green to 1st lieutenantancy. He will remain at Fort Assiniboine, but changes from Co. I to Co. H.

CAPTAIN JOHN L. VIVEN, 12th U. S. Infantry, is in command of the post at Plattburg Barracks, N. Y., during the absence of Lieut. Col. R. S. La Motte, who is on a visit to California.

2D LIEUT. F. J. KERNAN, 21st Inf.; Capt. R. H. Pratt, 10th Cav., and 2d Lieut. J. J. Weinberg, 13th Inf., were registered at the office of the Adjutant General during the current week.

COLONEL THOS. F. BARR, Judge-Advocate, U. S. Army, is soon to leave Fort Snelling for Chicago for duty with Major-General Terry, a circumstance which will be much regretted in St. Paul.

SINCE Maj. Gen. Hancock's death there seems to be an idea prevalent in some sections of the North that a new hero of Gettysburg must be elevated to his place on the roll of honor.—*Savannah News*.

THE following is a copy of an autograph note received lately by a gentleman in New York:

SIR: I am too old to quarrel, too old to boast. The man of sense in his old age likes to be let alone. With respect, yours, etc., JEFFERSON DAVIS.

LIEUTENANT E. H. CROWDER, 8th Cavalry, on college duty at Columbia, has been ordered to join his troop at Fort Ringgold, Texas. The order, says the *Kansas Times*, was quite a surprise to him. He has only been on duty there a year and expected to remain two years, the length of time for which a detail of this kind is made.

GENERAL WRIGHT's daughter, Mrs. Lizzie Wright Owen, asks a pension of \$50 per month. Californians will naturally feel kindly to a measure of relief for the old veteran's daughter. The General commanded this department through the darkest days of the war, and did much toward maintaining California and Oregon's reputations as loyal States. He was drowned in the wreck of the steamer *Brother Jonathan* on July 30, 1865, while en route from San Francisco to Portland to take command of the Department of the Columbia. His son, Col. Thos. F. Wright, who commanded the 2d Cavalry, and was a 1st lieutenant in the 12th Inf., was killed in the Modoc war in 1870. The daughter who is applying for a pension is the widow of the late Capt. Philip A. Owen, of the 9th Infantry.—*San Francisco Post*.

THE bill to restore to the Service and retire Wm. P. Chambliss, late major 4th Cavalry, who resigned in 1867, has finally been agreed upon by the two Houses of Congress. They had a solemn difference on the question as to whether he should be called William P. or William B. and the bill went to a conference with the following result: "The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 68) for the relief of Wm. P. Chambliss, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows: That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 1. Strike out the name of Wm. B. Chambliss wherever it appears in the bill and insert the name of Wm. P. Chambliss."

CAPT. R. W. MEADE, U. S. N., visited New York this week.

ENSIGN A. L. KEY, U. S. N., of the *Ranger*, is in Washington.

CHIEF ENGINEER G. W. MAGEE, U. S. N., will spend August and September abroad.

REAR ADMIRAL CLUTE, U. S. N., and family are at the Victoria Hotel, Asbury Park, N. J.

REAR-ADMIRAL M. SMITH, U. S. N., was a recent guest at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

COMMODORE J. G. WALKER, U. S. N., goes to Switzerland in August on a brief visit to his family.

PAYMASTER F. H. HINMAN, U. S. N., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York, early in the week.

PAYMASTER J. R. CARMODY, U. S. N., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York, early in the week.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER C. M. THOMAS, U. S. N., is a patient in the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va.

SECRETARY WHITNEY was one of the pallbearers at the funeral of Mr. Hubert O. Thompson on Thursday.

REAR ADMIRAL S. P. CARTER, U. S. N., and Mrs. Carter, are recent visitors to Lakeside, near Cleveland, O.

REAR ADMIRAL A. LUDLOW CASE, U. S. N., sailed for France on Saturday last on the steamer *St. Laurent*.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER G. C. REITER, U. S. N., registered at the St. James Hotel, New York, on Thursday.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES O. ALLIDORE, U. S. N., arrived in Washington early in the week from Norfolk, Va.

CAPTAIN GEO. BROWN, U. S. N., returned to Norfolk, Va., early in the week, from a brief visit to Boston, Mass.

PAYMASTER S. R. COLHOUN, U. S. N., has returned to Newport, R. I., from Washington, having passed his examination for promotion.

PAY DIRECTOR J. S. CUNNINGHAM and Lieut. G. F. W. Holman, U. S. N., and Mrs. Holman were guests this week at the Ocean House, Newport, R. I.

PAYMASTER D. A. SMITH, U. S. N., who is to leave Norfolk, Va., this week, is, says the *Landmark*, very popular on the station and has many warm friends.

REAR ADMIRAL C. R. P. RODGERS, U. S. N., has left Washington, D. C., for the summer, and is at present residing at Sweet Springs, Monroe County, West Virginia.

IRVING M. SCOTT, the great steel manufacturer of the Pacific Coast, is at the Riggs House again from a visit to various war-ship building establishments in the East. He wants to build a steel man-of-war in San Francisco Bay.—*Washington Critic*.

SECRETARY WHITNEY has remitted the unexecuted portion of Court-martial sentence of 2d Lieut. Carroll Mercer, U. S. M. C., sentenced June, 1885, for two years' suspension on half pay and to retain number, for drunkenness on the Panama Expedition.

ASST. ENGR. W. M. MCFARLAND, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow, Asst. Paymr. S. L. Heap, Ensign T. S. Rodgers, Naval Cadet W. L. Capps, Lieut. C. O. Allibone, Lieut. S. C. Lemly and Boatswain H. Dickinson, registered at the Navy Department during the week.

THE longevity pay case of Capt. M. F. Watson is to be appealed to the Supreme Court, the accounting officers of the Treasury having refused to allow any additional arrears, beyond what is now allowed under the Morton decision, under the recent opinion of the Court of Claims in his case.

THE following Engineer officers of the Navy were on Monday detailed to test the engines of the new cruiser *Atlanta* on her trial trip: Chief Engineer J. R. McNary, P. A. Engineers James Entwistle, J. A. B. Smith and Harrie Webster, Asst. Engineers H. P. Norton, A. M. Hunt and G. H. T. Babbitt, and Cadet Engineers W. W. Bush, T. J. Hogan and I. B. Parsons.

THE subscription list to the monument fund of Asst. Engr. Harry S. Elseffer, U. S. N., who was accidentally killed at Wakefield, Neb., a few months ago, now amounts to \$210, and each mail is bringing additions thereto. Asst. Engr. Bevington, U. S. N., has charge of the worthy object. The sum of \$74 was this week received from the officers and men of the *Monocacy*.

THE *Pittsburg Despatch* says: "Lieutenant Scott, Chief of the Steam Engineering Department of the U. S. Navy, is in the city, to inspect some cranks-shafts being made by the Miller Forge Company. He says that Pittsburg manufacturers are in the lead, and believes that Pittsburg will secure the armor-plate contracts." This doubtless refers to Chief Engineer John A. Scot, U. S. Navy, on special duty at Pittsburg.

LIEUT. S. C. LEMLY, who was ordered to special duty on the Asiatic station, in connection with the court-martial of Paymr. Geo. R. Watkins, of the *Ossipee*, charged with fraud and embezzlement, returned to Washington Tuesday evening last, bringing with him the record of that court-martial case. The sentence of the court was, as sent by cable from Yokohama, three years imprisonment in a prison to be designated by the Secretary of the Navy, and subsequent dismissal from the Service. The Secretary has not yet acted upon it, and until it is approved and the prison selected, Paymr. Watkins will remain in prison at the Mare Island Navy-yard, where he now is.

RECENT DEATHS.

GENERAL JAMES H. VAN ALLEN, a prominent and wealthy resident of New York City, was lost overboard from the Cunard steamer *Umbria* while en route from Liverpool to New York on her last voyage. He had not been well, and was under the doctor's care on board ship, and is supposed to have arisen during the night, in the absence of his attendant, and to have either thrown himself overboard or fallen into the ocean. During the war General Van Allen set a worthy example to other rich men. He raised and equipped a regiment with his own private means, and went to the front himself. He was appointed by the Governor of New York to the rank of Brigadier-General on April 15, 1862, and resigned July 14, 1863, owing to ill health. He was Military Governor of Yorktown, Va., in June, 1862, and on the 14th of that month issued an order directing that all negroes in his department, "contraband or otherwise," should be under the immediate charge and control of the provost marshal, be allowed full liberty and receive rations. General Van Allen has resided almost continually for some years past at Newport, R. I., where his death will be sincerely regretted.

MAJOR DANIEL SIMPSON, the veteran drummer of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company for 66 years, died at South Boston, July 28, at the age of 96. His first appearance as a drummer was at a muster in 1800. In 1812 he was with the New England Guards when they started for Marblehead to defend the coast, and he was the only drummer at the Broad street riots. His coat sleeve was decorated with 16 stripes, representing 90 years of service. He came of good Revolutionary stock, his paternal grandfather being a piper in Gen. Washington's guard, and his father distinguished himself by capturing a British soldier on the retreat from Concord, and also was at the battle of Bunker Hill.

1ST LIEUTENANT WILLIAM H. LOW, Jr., 20th U. S. Infantry, died at Fort Assiniboine July 24. He was a native of New York, appointed, from Illinois, to West Point in 1868, was graduated in 1872, and promoted 2d lieutenant. On the 20th of April, 1877, he was promoted 1st lieutenant. His service has been mainly on the frontier, and he bore the reputation of being an excellent duty officer. In 1876 he commanded the Gatling gun battery on the Sioux expedition of that year, and in 1877 was Acting Assistant Engineer on the Yellowstone expedition. His loss will occasion deep sorrow to the regiment and his many friends.

SECOND ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE WILLIAM HUNTER, the oldest official in continuous service in the United States, died July 27 in Washington of a complication of diseases incident to old age. He was born in Newport, R. I., Nov. 8, 1805, and was the son of a former Senator of the same name. In his fifteenth year he entered the Military Academy at West Point as a cadet, but after two years' study was compelled to resign on account of an affection of the eyes. Various circumstances induced him in 1829 to accept a clerkship in the Department of State at Washington, where he acted, at first, chiefly as a translator. In 1832 Daniel Webster made him chief clerk, and in 1833 he was offered the position of First Assistant Secretary of State, which he declined. In 1836 he accepted the position of Second Assistant Secretary of the Department, and had held it ever since.

THE infant son of Lieut. F. J. Kernan, 21st U. S. Inf., died at Monterey Springs, Pa., July 20. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved parents, Mrs. Kernan is a daughter of Gen. O. D. Greene, U. S. A.

BENJAMIN GRIFFIN BARNEY, who served in the Mexican War, and with distinction as a General officer of Volunteers during the War of the Rebellion, died at San Francisco, July 23.

GUNNER CHARLES STEWART, U. S. Navy, of Washington, died at Newport, R. I., July 21, in his fifty-first year. He was appointed Gunner, Oct. 22, 1869.

PETER RADCLIFFE HAWLEY, who held a prominent position for several years in the U. S. Coast Survey service, died at San José, Cal., July 21.

LAURA RYUNYON KELLOGG, an infant grandchild of Gen. J. B. Mcintosh, U. S. A., died at New Brunswick, N. J., July 22.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

2d Lieut. Samuel E. Allen, 5th Art., Inspector of Rifle Practice, will proceed to Creedmoor, N. Y., on official business (S. O. 97, Div. A., July 30.)

Sergt. John Houser, Batt. I, 5th Art., having completed the duty devolved upon him by orders from camp at Creedmoor, L. I., will return to the camp (S. O. 97, Div. A., July 30.)

The following changes in the Q. M. D. are ordered: Capt. J. L. Clem, A. Q. M., from Fort McHenry, Md., to Ogden, Utah; Capt. C. H. Ingalls, from Ogden to Hot Springs, Ark.; Capt. H. J. Haynesworth, from Hot Springs to Philadelphia, as assistant to Capt. J. V. Furey, A. Q. M., in Clothing Depot (S. O., H. Q. A., July 30.)

The following transfers in the 4th Artillery are ordered: 1st Lieut. T. C. Davenport, from Batt. E to Batt. I; 1st Lieut. H. R. Anderson, from Batt. M to Batt. E; 1st Lieut. M. M. Macomb, from Batt. I to Batt. M (S. O., H. Q. A., July 30.)

1st Lieut. A. G. Tassin, 12th Inf., on special duty at Fort Monroe, will join his company at Madison Barracks, N. Y. (S. O., H. Q. A., July 30.)

Lieut.-Col. W. P. Craigbill, C. E., will proceed to Washington, D. C., on business connected with the proposed Bennington Battle Monument (S. O. H. Q. A., July 30.)

THE CHARGES OF CONSUL SILER.

THE report of Capt. E. E. Potter, commanding the South Atlantic station, upon the charges against Paymr. Hobbs, of the *Junata*, and Paymr. Thompson, of the *Lancaster*, of collusion with a ship chandler at Cape Town, preferred by U. S. Consul Siler at that port was received by Secretary Whitney on Monday. An investigation was made by Capt. Potter by direction of Secretary Whitney, and he reports that the allegations were not sustained by the evidence, and that the supplies for the *Junata* and *Lancaster* were regularly purchased after other business houses had been afforded an opportunity of competing. Mr. Joseph Grady, the ship chandler complained of, has good commercial standing. Capt. Potter's report is accompanied by affidavits of Mr. Grady and statements of reputable business houses in Cape Town, citizens and foreign officials residing there. In regard to the supplies for the *Lancaster*, which was commanded by Capt. Potter, that officer states that the ship was fairly and reasonably served and that better satisfaction could not have been given by any business house in Cape Town. The report of Capt. Potter and the statements of those persons interrogated by him reflect seriously upon the character of the person by whom the charges were made. No action has yet been taken by the Navy Department, but in all probability Capt. Potter's report will be considered as final.

La France Militaire, of July 12, says: "The Minister of War has issued an order to distribute, before August 1, repeating arms, model of 1884, among 16 regiments of infantry of the 5th, 6th, and 7th corps, and all the battalions of chasseurs." The same paper, of the 11th, reports the successful trial at Thorn, in Germany, of a revolving cannon of ten shots, especially designed to protract the forlorn hope in its assault of strongly defended positions. The projectile bursts upon leaving the cannon, sweeping ramparts and ditches up to 90 or 100 yards. The trials have been very satisfactory but one is prompted to ask what the sharpshooters of the enemy with their repeating small arms and the Hotchkiss quick-firing cannon will have to say about the matter.

THE NEW NAVAL VESSELS.

SECRETARY WHITNEY OUTLINES HIS PURCHASE POLICY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1886.

Hon. J. D. Cameron, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the United States Senate:

SIR: I observe that some discussion has taken place with reference to certain clauses contained in the bill authorizing additional ships, etc., which is now before your committee. That there may be no misunderstanding in regard to my future action under those clauses, I take the liberty of making this statement to your committee.

One of the clauses contained in the sixth section of the bill provides: "That the Secretary of the Navy may purchase abroad only such shuffling and other special materials as it may be impossible to obtain in the United States in time for use in the construction of the vessels herein provided for."

As originally adopted by the House Committee, this sixth section authorized the Department to buy or have constructed the materials of one of these vessels abroad. At my suggestion it was stricken out. At that time I addressed a letter to the committee upon the subject, from which I take the liberty of quoting, and from it your committee will be able to gather my purpose and intention with regard to those clauses:

In the matter of the engines and machinery of naval vessels, it must be conceded that we are behind some other countries. The vessels of the navy are quite different in many respects from those of merchant vessels; the naval engine is necessarily a specialty rather than a necessity for the economy of weight and space and the production of immense power being the objects aimed at, whereas in merchant ships economy of running is usually the point aimed at. Our backwardness in this line of industry has not arisen from any lack of ingenuity on the part of our people, but because we have been building very few naval engines.

I think our true policy is to borrow the ideas of our neighbors so far as they are thought to be in advance of ours, give them to our shipbuilders in the shape of plans; and having this object in view, I have been anxious to acquire detailed drawings of the latest machinery in use abroad and should feel at liberty to spend more money in the same way in getting hold of the latest things as far as possible for the purpose of utilizing them.

We have made quite important accumulations in this line during the last six months. I think I ought to say to the committee that I have placed myself in communication with some of the principal marine engine builders of the country within the last three months for the purpose of conferring with them upon this subject. I detailed two officers of the Navy, a chief engineer and a line officer, who, under my direction, visited the principal establishments in the East. They recognize that in the matter of engines for naval ships we are quite inexperienced as compared with some other countries. It is this fact, doubtless, the committee has in view in authorizing the purchase and importation of engines for one of the vessels authorized to be constructed under this act. If the committee will permit me to make the suggestion, I find myself quite satisfied, after consultation with people engaged in the industry in this country, that it would not be necessary for me to avail of that discretionary power in order to produce machines of the most advanced character. Our marine engine builders in general express their inability at the present time to design and construct the most approved type of engines for naval vessels, an inability arising from the fact that they have not been called upon to do anything of importance in that line. At the same time they state that if they were given the necessary time and are asked to offer designs in competition, they would acquaint themselves with the state of the art abroad and here, and would prepare to offer to the Government designs embodying the latest improvements in the art. And they are ready to construct at the present time anything that can be built anywhere else if the plans are furnished. As I find no great difficulty in the way of purchasing plans (in fact there is an entire readiness to sell to us on the part of engine builders abroad) I think the solution of the question will not be very difficult although it may require some time and a little delay.

The Department has a good deal of latitude under the law in the matter of getting designs. I am quite satisfied that we are entitled to avail of any talent wherever it is to be found in the way of buying plans and getting designs made. My observations apply only to the last three lines of the sixth section. There are some heavy forgings which it might be necessary to obtain abroad.

I should hope that it would not be found necessary to purchase anything abroad. Such purchases would certainly be limited to some few things for which our builders may not be entirely prepared at present, and which it might be wiser to purchase abroad rather than delay the construction. I know of nothing to which it would apply, except, perhaps, the shuffling and a few heavy forgings. This clause in the bill is in fact only required as a protection to a contractor against being caught upon some small part impossible to procure in this country.

The other clause to which I desire to refer has relation to the armor contained in section 4 of the bill, which provides:

That the armor used in constructing said armored vessels and for completing said monitors shall be of the best obtainable quality and of domestic manufacture, provided contracts for furnishing the same in a reasonable time, at a reasonable price, and of the required quality, can be made with responsible parties; otherwise the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to purchase the same, or any part thereof, and import it. Such armor shall be accepted only after passing such tests as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy and inserted in the contracts.

It is quite well known to be my opinion that this country should be independent of every other in the way of producing warships and war material. It is aside from all questions of commercial policy. The small amount of armor purchased of recent years by the Department has been obtained abroad, but the present bill, if enacted into a law, will enable the Department to offer to the competition of domestic manufacturers a sufficiently large contract to induce the establishment of a plant in this country for the production of the necessary steel forgings for guns and of the necessary armor. This was the view taken of the matter by the House Committee.

In the working out of the bill in practice this result will necessarily be brought about. The bill will be seen to authorize the construction and armament of ships costing in the neighborhood of eleven millions—\$10,778,000. The amount appropriated, viz.: \$3,500,000, is based upon the supposed amount required for the work of the current year.

It will be seen, therefore that a large portion of the contemplated expenditure must await the future action of Congress in the way of appropriations. No portion of the armor or for the forgings of the armor can be secured within the current year. In the exercise of my discretion as to the matters

upon which the present appropriation shall be spent, I shall have no hesitation in obligating the present appropriation for the purchase of the armor and gun forgings, if the same can be had in this country, but in any other event I shall await the future action and future appropriations of Congress.

The bidding cannot take place before another Congress shall be in session. It is unbusinesslike not to utilize the present necessary purchases to encourage the establishment of the required plant in this country, and I am quite aware that this was the expectation of the majority of the House Naval Committee, by whom the bill was framed.

I am not aware that there was any criticism (while the bill was in committee in the House) of this proviso permitting the purchase of armor abroad. If there had been I am sure it would have been stricken out.

It doubtless arose from the fact that all were aware of my determination to effect the purchase in this country, and the minds of the members of the committee were so intent upon this as that no failure in this regard was ever contemplated.

Very respectfully,

W. C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy.

THE BILL TO INCREASE THE NAVY.

Following is the text of the bill to increase the Navy as finally agreed upon by the House Naval Committee:

Substitute proposed by the Committee on Naval Affairs for the bill (H. R. 6664) to increase the naval establishment.

Be it enacted, etc., That the President is hereby authorized to have constructed, as hereinafter provided—

First—Two seagoing double-bottomed armored vessels of about 6,000 tons displacement, designed for a speed of at least 16 knots an hour, with engines having all necessary appliances for working under forced draught, and costing, including engines and machinery and excluding armament, not more than \$2,500,000 each. Said vessels shall have each complete torpedo outfit and be armed in the most effective manner.

Second—One protected double-bottomed cruiser of not less than 3,500 nor more than 5,000 tons displacement, designed to have the highest practicable speed and furnished with the best type of modern engines, furnished with necessary appliances for working under forced draught. Said vessel shall cost, including engines and machinery, and excluding armament, not exceeding \$1,500,000.

Third—One first-class torpedo boat, costing in the aggregate not more than \$100,000.

Sec. 2. That the vessels hereinbefore authorized to be constructed shall be built of steel of domestic manufacture, having a tensile strength of not less than 60,000 pounds per square inch, and an elongation in eight inches of not less than 18 per cent.

Sec. 3. That the President is hereby authorized to direct the completion, as hereafter provided, of the double-turreted monitors *Puritan*, *Amphitrite*, *Monadnock* and *Terror*, at a total cost, exclusive of armament, not to exceed \$3,780,046.

Sec. 4. That the armor used in constructing said armored vessels and for completing said monitors shall be of the best obtainable quality and of domestic manufacture, provided contracts for furnishing the same in a reasonable time, at a reasonable price, and of the required quality can be made with responsible parties; otherwise the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to purchase the same, or any portion thereof, and import it. Such armor shall be accepted only after passing such tests as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy and inserted in the contracts.

Sec. 5. That the Secretary of the Navy shall cause one or more of the new vessels hereinbefore provided for to be constructed and one or more of the said monitors to be completed in one or more of the Navy-yards of the United States; and if he shall be unable to contract with responsible parties to construct or complete, at reasonable prices, all or any of the vessels hereinbefore provided for, he shall cause the same to be constructed or completed in such of the Navy-yards of the United States as may be best adapted thereto.

Sec. 6. That the engines, boilers, and machinery of all the new vessels provided for by this act shall be of domestic manufacture and procured by contract, unless the Secretary of the Navy shall be unable to obtain the same at reasonable prices, in which case he may construct the same, or any portion thereof, in the Navy-yards of the United States: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy may buy abroad and import such shuffling and other material or machinery as he may be unable to procure in the United States: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Navy may purchase abroad only such shuffling and other special materials as it may be impossible to obtain in the United States in time for use in the construction of the vessels herein provided for.

Sec. 7. That the Secretary of the Navy shall not contract for the construction or completion of any of said vessels, or of their engines, machinery, or boilers, until drawings and specifications of the same shall have been provided or adopted by him; and after said drawings and specifications shall have been provided, adopted, and approved as aforesaid, and work shall have been commenced on any contract made therefor, such plans and specifications shall not be changed in any respect when the cost of such change in the execution of the work exceeds \$500, except upon the written order of the Secretary or Acting Secretary of the Navy; and if changes are thus made, the actual cost thereof and the damage caused thereby shall be ascertained, estimated, and determined by a board of naval officers to be provided for in the contract; and in any contract made pursuant to this act it shall be provided in the terms thereof that the contractor shall be bound by the determination of said board, or a majority thereof, as to the amount of increased or diminished compensation said contractor shall be entitled to receive, if any, in consequence of such changes. In every contract to be made under this act there shall be prescribed a period within which the work provided for in said contract, or specified portions thereof, shall be completed, and the completion of such work within the periods prescribed shall be insured by penal provisions. For the construction or completion of such vessels hereinbefore provided for by the Secretary of the Navy shall propose to have constructed or completed by contract, as well also for the engines, boilers, and machinery hereinbefore provided for, he shall invite proposals from every American ship-builder and other person who shall show to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy that within three months from the date of the contract he will be possessed of the necessary plant for the performance of the work in the United States which he shall undertake, and such contract shall be let to the lowest and best responsible bidder or bidders, after at least 60 days' advertisement, published in five leading papers of the United States, inviting proposals for the work proposed, which work shall be subject to all such rules, regulations, superintendence by naval officers during construction, and provisions as to the security of the work as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy and shall be completed in strict conformity with the contract; and the authority given hereby shall take effect at once. The Secretary of the Navy shall have the power to reject any or all bids made under this act.

Sec. 8. That the sum of \$1,000,000 is hereby appropriated towards the armament of the vessels authorized by the act of March 3, 1885, of the vessels authorized by section one of this act, and of the unfinished monitors hereinbefore mentioned, and of the *Monitor*; and the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to direct the application of such portions of the sum so appropriated to the manufacture or purchase of such tools and machinery or the erec-

tion of such structures as may be required for use in the manufacture of such armament, or any part thereof: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy may contract with domestic manufacturers for the construction of such portion of the heavy guns herein provided for as may not be built by the Government.

Sec. 9. That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to contract with the Pneumatic Dynamite-Gun Company of New York for one dynamite gun cruiser, as follows: Said cruiser to be not less than 200 feet long, 35 feet breadth of beam, seven and one-half feet draught, 3,200 horse-power, and guaranteed to attain a speed of 20 knots an hour, and to be equipped with three pneumatic dynamite guns of 10½ in. calibre, and guaranteed to throw shells containing 200 pounds of dynamite or other high explosives at least one mile, each gun to be capable of being discharged once in two minutes, at a price not to exceed \$500,000; said contract to be made only on condition that there shall be a favorable report made by the existing Naval Board on the system; to be paid for as the work progresses, and upon the report of such board or boards of inspectors as the Secretary of the Navy may for that purpose appoint, reserving 30 per centum on all such payments until the whole work is completed and accepted by the Secretary of the Navy.

The Pneumatic Dynamite-Gun Company shall furnish bonds satisfactory to the Secretary of the Navy for the faithful performance of its contract, and for the refunding of the money paid hereunder in case of the non-performance of the same, and shall further agree with the Secretary of the Navy upon a limit of price which shall not be exceeded in any future contracts which the Government may desire to enter into for the purchase of the company's guns.

Sec. 10. That towards the construction and completion of the vessels hereinbefore mentioned, including the vessel and guns mentioned in section nine, the sum of \$2,500,000 is hereby appropriated, of which not more than \$750,000 may be expended in manufacturing, purchasing, and experimenting with torpedoes of domestic manufacture, and not exceeding \$100,000 may be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, in improving the plant of such of the navy-yards as he may select.

Amount appropriated by this bill, \$3,500,000.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The Senate passed the following bills July 26: S. R. 73. Authorizing John F. Chamberlain to erect a hotel upon the Government lands at Fort Monroe, Va.; S. 2477. Appropriating \$250,000 for the erection of a military post or garrison near the city of Denver, Col.

Bills granting pensions to the following persons were passed by the Senate July 25: Lizzie Wright Owen, daughter of Brig.-Gen. George Wright, U. S. Vols., \$50 per month; Elizabeth Ward, widow of Gen. Durbin Ward, \$100 per month; Maria L. Strong, widow of Rear Admiral James H. Strong, \$50 per month; Antonio Lynch, widow of Capt. Dominick Lynch, U. S. N., \$40 per month; Emma J. Holloway, widow of Captain H. C. Holloway, U. S. A., \$30 per month; Elizabeth S. DeKraft, widow of Rear Admiral J. C. DeKraft, \$50 per month; Virginia Taylor Randall, widow of Lieut.-Col. Burton Randall, U. S. A., \$30 per month.

The following resolution was offered in the House on Monday by Mr. Glover and referred to the Committee on Rules:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to inquire as to the expenditures made by the late General W. S. Hancock in September and October, 1881, in entertaining, under direction of the Secretary of War, the French officers in order to assist in the centennial celebration of the surrender of the British Army at Yorktown to the combined forces of the United States and France, and whether the same had been paid to him in his lifetime or to his estate since his decease.

Mr. Herbert submitted in the House on Monday a resolution setting apart the first Wednesday after the convening of Congress in December next for the consideration of business reported from the Naval Committee.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

H. R. 9798. Amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. Evans to the bill (H. R. 9788) making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defence, and for the armament thereof, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, and for other purposes, viz: Add as a new section the following:

Sec.—. That for the conversion of thirty-eight 300 lb. Parrott guns, eighty-one 200 lb. Parrott guns, and one hundred and seventy-three 100 lb. Parrott guns, of those on hand in possession of the War Department, 291 in all, referred in the list of guns on hand in the report of the Board on Fortifications and other Defences, page 30, as of "doubtful strength," and therefore being useless in their present condition; the said guns to be converted into muzzle-loading combined rifle and smooth-bore, rebored and rifled, with three grooves, and each supplied with 100 conical, mechanically-sited, iron projectiles, of triangular sub-calibre, chilled-iron projectiles with a bayonet form of cutting point, made according to best and latest improved Ward system for each gun, or \$29,200 projectiles in all, adapted to the different calibres and interchangeable in like calibres, \$1,019,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to deliver the said guns as promptly as required to Norman Ward, at whatever place the same may be at this time, to be removed by him and transported to the place of conversion without charge against the Government; and the Secretary of War is also to contract with said Ward for the conversion of said guns, and for supplying 100 of said projectiles for each, at prices which shall not exceed the amount hereby appropriated for the purpose, and to receive therefor the same, after proof, at the price of \$5,000 for each 200 lb., \$4,000 for each 200 lb., and \$3,000 for each 100 lb., which prices shall include full payment for the guns of such calibres, supplied with 100 projectiles for each gun: *Provided*, That one or more guns of each calibre shall be converted, offered for proof, and tested in advance, under the observation of a board to consist of three officers of artillery to be selected by the President for the duty, which proof shall consist of firing 30 rounds rapidly, for the 200 lb. at the rate of 40 rounds per hour, for the 200 lb. at the rate of 60 rounds per hour, and for the 100 lb. at the rate of 120 rounds per hour, all in the presence of at least two officers of said board; and when one trial-gun of each calibre has been successful in withstanding the above proof, it shall be accepted and paid for by the Secretary of War, and thereafter the remaining guns shall be accepted and paid for in lots of 10 guns, and 1,000 projectiles adapted to their calibres, at each delivery, at the prices hereinbefore provided for: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of War may at his option cause one gun of each lot of 10 of either of the calibres to be selected and fired three rounds with service charges, as a further precautionary test, and all the proof of trial or so selected guns shall be conducted and concluded at the cost of the contractor and under his direction; and he may, moreover, select the powder and test it to his satisfaction, in advance, in the same guns, without prejudice, but the finally selected powder shall be of such kind and weight of charges as will impart at least 1,500 feet of initial velocity per second to the standard weight of projectiles for each calibre; and no gun except in lots of those kinds and calibres which have been so tested shall be received and paid for, except at the option of the Secretary of War; and no gun shall be rejected, within the full number provided for, which is offered in conformity with the conditions of this act; and all guns, after acceptance at the works were constructed, shall be paid for and taken into possession of the United States without further cost against the contractor and without unnecessary delay.

THE ARMY

NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

July 28, 1886.

Medical Department.—Lieut. Col. D. L. Magruder, Surgeon, to be Surgeon, with the rank of Colonel, July 28, 1886, vice Brown, retired from active service. Major Charles T. Alexander, Surgeon, to be Surgeon with the rank of Lieut. Col., July 28, 1886, vice Magruder. Capt. Henry M. Cronkhite, Asst. Surg., to be Surgeon with the rank of Major, July 28, 1886, vice Alexander, promoted. Freeman V. Walker, of Georgia, to be Asst. Surg. with the rank of 1st Lieut., July 27, 1886, vice Cronkhite, promoted.

2d Regiment of Cavalry.—2d Lieutenant Thomas J. Lewis to be 1st Lieut., July 28, 1886, vice Dinwiddie, retired.

30th Regiment of Infantry.—2d Lieutenant Henry A. Greene to be 1st Lieut., July 24, 1886, vice Low, deceased.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

July 26, 1886.

Medical Department.—Captains and Asst. Surgeons to be Surgeons with the rank of Major: Calvin De Witt, July 21, 1885; Benjamin F. Pope, September 16, 1885; James P. Kimball, January 24, 1886; John H. Bartholomew, January 4, 1886.

To be Assistant Surgeons with the rank of 1st Lieutenant: Francis J. Ives, of New York, July 25, 1885; William P. Kendall, of Massachusetts, August 12, 1885; Edward E. Morris, of Indiana, September 17, 1885; William B. Banister, of Alabama, January 26, 1886; Charles F. Mason, of Virginia, May 5, 1886; Leonard Wood, of Massachusetts, January 5, 1886.

3d Regiment of Cavalry.—1st Lieut. James F. Simpson to be Captain, November 26, 1884; 1st Lieut. Edgar Z. Steever to be Captain, January 18, 1886; 2d Lieut. George H. Morgan to be 1st Lieut., November 23, 1884; 2d Lieut. Joseph T. Dickman to be 1st Lieut., January 18, 1886.

5th Regiment of Infantry.—1st Lieut. Charles E. Hargrove to be Captain, May 12, 1886; 2d Lieut. Charles A. Churchill to be 1st Lieut., May 12, 1886.

G. O. S, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, July 20, 1886.

The Annual Department Rifle Competition will take place on the Bellevue Rifle Range, under the direction of Major Guy V. Henry, 9th Cav., Inspector of Rifle Practice, commencing Friday, August 20 next.

Post commanders will send the enlisted competitors from the posts under their command, in time to report to Capt. James Ullo, 2d Infantry, commanding officer of the Department Rifle Camp, on the range, Aug. 18.

CIR. 15, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, July 19, 1886.

Publishes table exhibit with the figure and order of merit of the posts for part of the target season ending June 30.

To obtain a good percentage in skirmish firing during the approaching months, frequent runs are necessary, as are required by par. 341, "Instructions in Rifle and Carbine Firing," they will, if persistently kept up, bring results in actual firing not otherwise possible.

In computing the figure of merit, and to enable a closer and more exact comparison of companies and regiments, fractions, if any, will be carried out two places of decimals.

G. O. 16, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, July 16, 1886.

The following described public lands in the Territory of New Mexico, now vacant, are set apart as a military reservation and announced as reserved for future military purposes, subject to the approval of the President: Sections 13, 14, 15, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, Township number 10 North, Range number 3 East, New Mexico principal meridian; the boundaries of the same as located by the public surveys.

G. O. 15, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, July 19, 1886.

The undersigned resumes command of the Department of the Columbia.

JOHN GIBBON, Brigadier General.

G. O. 16, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, July 20, 1886.

So much of G. O. 14, c. s., as authorizes commutation of ratings at the rate of \$1.50 per day to be paid to enlisted competitors during their stay at Vancouver Barracks, is revoked, money not having been appropriated therefor.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Capt. J. G. Ballance, A. J. A., will proceed to El Paso, on public business, relating to the title of the post of Fort Bliss (S. O. 92, July 22, D. Texas).

Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Barr, D. J. A. G., will be relieved from duty at H. Q., Dept. of Dakota, to take effect Sept. 1, 1886, and will then report in person to the Comdg. Gen., Div. of the Missouri, for assignment to duty at the headquarters of that division (S. O., July 28, H. Q. A.).

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Lieut. Col. Robert P. Hughes, Insp. Gen., will proceed to and make an inspection of the post and prison at Alcatraz Island, Cal. (S. O. 60, July 19, D. Cal.).

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

The journeys of Major A. S. Kimball, C. Q. M., July 8 to 19, to Albuquerque and Santa Fe, N. M., and return, were necessary for the public service (S. O. 67, July 19, D. Ariz.).

Leave for one month, from Aug. 1, is granted Col. Rufus Saxton, A. Q. M. G. (S. O., July 26, H. Q. A.).

Major G. B. Dandy, Chief Q. M., will proceed to Bellevue, Neb., on public business (S. O. 90, July 22, D. Platte).

Capt. Wm. S. Patten, A. Q. M., will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 118, July 10, D. Columbia).

Capt. S. T. Cushing, Chief C. S., will proceed to Fort Clark on public business (S. O. 82, July 9, D. Texas).

During the absence of Capt. John Simpson, A. Q. M., on leave, the duties of assistant to the Chief Q. M., at the San Antonio Depot, will be performed by Capt. V. Richards, 16th Inf., A. A. Q. M. (S. O. 85, July 13, D. Texas).

Capt. Charles A. Woodruff, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, is appointed to act temporarily as Judge Advocate of the Dept. (G. O. 17, July 21, D. C.).

Pay Department.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about July 28, is granted Major Joseph W. Wham, Paymr., New York City (S. O. 103, July 26, Div. Atlantic).

G. O. 15, c. s., relieving Col. George L. Febiger, A. Paymr. Gen., from further duty in Div. Missouri, are rescinded (G. O. 16, July 22, Div. Mo.).

S. O. 103, c. s., is modified to direct Major James F. Canby, Paymr., upon completion of payment of troops at Fort Spokane, to return to Fort Coeur

d'Alene before making payment at Fort Walla Walla (S. O. 120, July 13, D. Columbia).

The leave granted Major John S. Witcher, Paymr., is extended two months (S. O., July 26, H. Q. A.).

Major Alfred E. Bates, Paymr., will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., for duty (S. O. 87, July 17, D. Dakota).

Medical Department.

Capt. Samuel Q. Robinson, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Fort Brown, and report for duty as post surgeon, to relieve Major Edwin Bentley, surgeon, who will proceed to Fort Davis, and report to relieve Major W. H. Gardner, surgeon, as post surgeon, who will remain on duty at Fort Davis, to await result of his application for leave (S. O. 92, July 22, D. Texas).

Leave for seven days is granted Asst. Surg. Marshall W. Wood, Fort Walla Walla (S. O. 118, July 10, D. Columbia).

Capt. W. F. Carter, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from temporary duty at Fort Concho, and proceed to Fort Ringgold for duty, relieving Captain J. J. Kane, Asst. Surg., who will proceed to Fort Hancock for duty, relieving Asst. Surg. J. A. Wolf, who will proceed to Fort Brown, and report for duty (S. O. 85, July 13, D. Texas).

Leave for three months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Capt. Joseph B. Girard, Asst. Surg. (S. O., July 24, H. Q. A.).

The retirement from active service this date, by operation of law, of Colonel Joseph B. Brown, Surg., under the provisions of the act, approved June 30, 1882, is announced. Col. Brown will repair to his home (S. O., July 26, H. Q. A.).

A furlough of two months is granted Hospital Steward J. A. Lesley, Fort Lewis, Colo. (S. O. 67, July 19, D. Ariz.).

Engineers and Ordnance Department.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect at such time as shall be approved by the Light House Board, is granted Capt. John C. Mallory (S. O., July 28, H. Q. A.).

Capt. James C. Post, C. E., will proceed to Locks Nos. 1 and 2, Kentucky River, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 103, July 28, C. E.).

Capt. Daniel W. Lockwood, C. E., will proceed to the harbors at Grand Haven and Muskegon, Mich., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 102, July 24, C. E.).

Major Jared A. Smith, C. E., will proceed to the battery at Jerry's Point, N. H., on public business (S. O., July 26, H. Q. A.).

Leave until Aug. 31 is granted 2d Lieut. Harry Taylor, C. E. (S. O., July 22, H. Q. A.).

The leave granted Capt. Ira McNutt, Ord. Dept., is extended one month (S. O., July 22, H. Q. A.).

Ord. Sergt. George Seymour, recently appointed from sergeant major, 4th Cav., will proceed to Fort Reno, I. T., for duty (S. O., July 23, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Rogers Birnie, Jr., Ord. Dept., will proceed to Sandy Hook, N. J., on official business (S. O., July 27, H. Q. A.).

Chaplains.

The leave for seven days granted Post Chaplain Wm. T. McAdam, Fort Omaha, and extended seven days, is further extended seven days (S. O. 88, July 20, D. Platte).

THE LINE.

Changes of Stations of Troops Ordered.

As reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending July 24, 1886:

Troops A and K, 2d Cav., to Fort McDowell, Ariz. Troops A and M, 4th Cav., to Fort Lowell, Ariz. Troops E, F, and H, 4th Cav., to Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

Troop I, 4th Cav., to Fort Bowie, Ariz.

Bat. A, 1st Art., to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Co. C, 5th Inf., to Fort A. Lincoln, Dak. Cos. B and F, 11th Inf., to Fort Yates, Dak.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqs., B, D, G, K, and M, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A, C, and F, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Ellis, Mont.; H and L, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

2d Lieut. James B. Aleshire, Fort Custer, M. T., is detailed as Inspector of Indian supplies at the Crow Agency, M. T. (S. O. 67, July 17, D. Dak.).

A Fort Custer correspondent says: "Troop B are at last more than comfortable, not less than proud, and naturally envious in their beautiful quarters. Major Jackson, commander of the troop, don't live there himself, but has surprised the boarders with a \$250 'mess kit,' plated silverware, and very rich pattern crockery."

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweetzer.

Hdqs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; C, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Barracks, Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; M, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Col. Nelson B. Sweetzer will inspect C and E at Fort Walla Walla, for which 1st Lieut. Charles B. Schofield, Adj., is accountable (S. O. 123, July 16, D. Columbia).

1st Lieut. William A. Dinwiddie, having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service, is retired from active service this date, in conformity with sec. 1251, R. S. (S. O., July 26, H. Q. A.).

A furlough for two months is granted Sergt. Adam M. Baer, Troop G (S. O. 119, July 12, D. Columbia).

The *Vindicator*, referring to the recent visit to Portland, Ore., of the band of the 2d Cavalry, says: "There is no doubt but the band is the best one in the North Pacific. Besides being thorough musicians the members are all thorough gentlemen. So well were they appreciated that a requisition was made by the citizens of Portland upon the commander of the Department that they be allowed an extended leave, that they might remain a few days longer. It was granted and when their time was up a second request was made for them. If they had complied with all the requests made they would have remained until next Christmas." The conductor, M. C. Meyrelles, directed the King of Portugal's band for several years.

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqs., C, F, M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Camp at Esajo Pass, Tex.; B, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Camp Rice, Tex.; J, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

Leave for one month is granted Col. Albert G. Brackett, Fort Davis (S. O. 91, July 20, D. Tex.).

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs., A, C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D, E, and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Cummings, N. M.

The following changes of stations are ordered: Troop A (Kendall's) from Fort Wingate to Fort Bayard; Troop I (Chaffee's) from Fort Wingate to Fort Cummings (S. O. 54, July 15, D. N. M.).

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect July 21, is granted 2d Lieut. R. B. Paddock (S. O. 76, July 19, Dept. M.).

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqs., A, C, E, H, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; B and D, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; G, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

The following promotion is announced: Lieut. Col. James W. Forsyth, 1st Cav., to Colonel 7th Cav., June 11, vice Sturgis, retired. Col. Forsyth will proceed to Fort Meade, D. T. (S. O. 67, July 17, D. Dak.).

Capt. Edward S. Godfrey, Fort Yates, D. T., is detailed as Inspector of Indian supplies at the Standing Rock Agency, D. T. (S. O. 67, July 17, D. Dak.).

2d Lieut. Sedgwick Rice is relieved from further duty at Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. J. 67, July 17, D. Dak.).

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Ernest A. Garlington, Fort Buford, D. T., to take effect about Aug. 5 (S. O. 69, July 21, D. Dak.).

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. Ernest A. Garlington is extended one month (S. O. 111, July 26, Div. M.).

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; B, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Official notice having been received of his promotion from 1st Lieutenant Troop H to Captain of Troop C at Camp Maddox, near Alma, N. M., Capt. R. A. Williams will proceed to take command of his troop (S. O. 66, July 16, D. Ariz.).

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 20, is granted Capt. H. S. Weeks, Fort Clark (S. O. 89, July 16, D. Tex.).

2d Lieut. Enoch H. Crowder is relieved from duty at the University of the State of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., and will join his regiment (S. O., July 23, H. Q. A.).

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Jas. Roskey, Troop L (S. O. 111, July 26, Div. M.).

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqs., B, D, E, H, and L, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

Leave for fourteen days is granted Major Guy V. Henry, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Dept. of Platte (S. O. 87, July 19, D. Platte).

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqs., D, E, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; B, Whipple Bks., A. T.; A and H, A. T.; C and M, Ft. Verde, A. T.; F, G, and I, Ft. Thomas, A. T.

Chaplain F. H. Weaver will proceed to Fort Grant and take station with the Headquarters of his regiment (S. O. 66, July 16, D. Ariz.).

2d Lieut. H. S. Whipple is appointed A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. at Fort Verde (S. O. 66, July 16, D. Ariz.).

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqs., A, H, and K, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and C, Ft. Winfield Bks., Cal.; D and L, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Yavapai Bks., W. T.; F and I, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

S. O. 56 is so far modified as to grant a leave of absence for ten days, from this date, to Capt. John W. Dillenback (S. O. 59, July 17, D. Cal.).

Capt. Joseph P. Sanger, A. D. C., is detailed Recorder for the Retiring Board convoked at Governor's Island, N. Y. (S. O. 93, July 26, Div. A.).

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Atlanta, Ga.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.

* Light battery.

1st Lieut. Alexander D. Schenck is appointed J. A. of the G. C. M. at Fort Monroe, Va., vice 2d Lieut. George F. Barney, relieved on account of sickness (S. O. 93, July 26, Div. A.).

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqs., A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newfort Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McKinley, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. San Antonio, Tex.

* Light battery.

The extension of leave on account of sickness granted 1st Lieut. Christopher W. Harrold is further extended six months on account of sickness (S. O., July 22, H. Q. A.).

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqs., B, D, E, G, and I, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; L, Ft. Monroe, Va.; J and M, Ft. Preble, Me.

* Light battery.

Leave for two months, to commence on or about Aug. 2, is granted Major Alexander C. M. Pennington, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 92, July 24, Div. A.).

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqs., F, I, L, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and H, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

* Light battery.

2d Lieut. Samuel E. Allen, Inspector of Rifle Practice, will proceed to Creedmoor, N. Y., on official business connected with the rifle camp (S. O. 93, July 26, Div. A.).

1st Lieut. William H. Coffin is detailed to attend the encampment of the National Guard of Vermont, to be held at Burlington about Aug. 24 to Aug. 28, for the purpose of inspecting the troops taking part therein (S. O., July 26, H. Q. A.).

Private Felix Shamba, Bat. E, is relieved from duty as messenger to the Army Medical Examining Board in New York City (S. O. 92, July 24, Div. A.).

In Orders 29, of July 19, Colonel John Hamilton, after recapitulating the services of the late Captain G. V. Weir (given in full in last week's JOURNAL), says: "It is necessary only to the young, to state that in all his career as a soldier he was distinguished for honor, courage in all kinds, skill in his profes-

sion, and merit in discharge of his duty as well in peace as in the field. As son, husband, father, and friend, he was a model Christian man. His powerful physique and his frugal purse were always at the service of truth and sympathy. It will take long to fill his place in the hearts of the regiment. The Regimental Commander takes this opportunity to express to the family and relatives his deep personal condolence in their loss. The officers of the regiment will wear the usual badges of mourning for thirty days."

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqs., E. and F. Angel Island, Cal.; A and B, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; J, San Diego Bks., Cal.; K, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; L, Ft. McDowell, Nev.; M, Ft. Hallock, Nev.

1st Lieut. J. S. Mason, Jr., is relieved as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. at Fort Verde, and will join his company at San Diego, Cal. (S. O. 66, July 16, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. Samson L. Faison will proceed to Fort McDowell, Nev., for temporary duty (S. O. 60, July 19, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. J. S. Mason, Jr., is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Verde (S. O. 63, July 21, D. Ariz.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; G and K, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

The following officers, having been retained at Fort Cour d'Alene as witnesses before the Court of Inquiry, and now discharged, will proceed to their stations in the Dept. of Platte: Col. Frank Wheaton, Capt. Abner Haines, Jr., and 1st Lieuts. Sidney E. Clark, R. Q. M., John Kinzie, Charles W. Rowell, Adjt., and William R. Abercrombie (S. O. 118, July 10, D. Columbia.)

Capt. James Ulio is assigned to charge of the Dept. Rifle Camp to be established on the Bellevue Rifle Range for the competitors, etc., at the coming annual Dept. Rifle Competition, and will report to Major Guy V. Henry, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Aug. 7, for instructions (S. O. 89, July 21, D. Platte.)

The 2d Infantry not being in the Dept. of Platte when the "practice season" was designated, for the current "target year," August and September are designated as forming part of the "practice season" for the companies at Forts Robinson and Niobrara, and from Sept. 7 to Nov. 7, inclusive, for the companies at Fort Omaha (S. O. 89, July 21, D. Platte.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, N. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Ellis, M. T.

The semi-annual roster of commissioned officers, 3d Inf., reaches us this week, and is a neat document. It shows that the regiment was organized May 30, 1876, and has been engaged in 25 battles. Its numerous skirmishes and other minor engagements are not included in this total. We return thanks to Adjt. Roe for the roster.

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Cour d'Alene, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

5th Infantry, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

Hdqs., A, B, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; I and K, Ft. Custer, M. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

The return journey, from Fort Bayard, N. M., to Fort Keogh, M. T., of 1st Lieut. Oscar F. Long, after discharge from attendance upon the G. C.-M., in obedience to subpoena, is confirmed (S. O. 60, July 21, D. Dak.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, E, F, and G, Ft. Douglas, Utah; D, Camp on Montezuma Creek, San Juan County, Utah; K, Salt Lake City, Utah.

2d Lieut. C. E. Dentler, with detachment from Fort Douglas, will return to their station on completion of the transfer of the public property at Camp Medicine Butte to the new garrison (S. O. 89, July 21, D. Platte.)

Daniel Rose, who served for sixteen years in the 6th U. S. Infantry, died at 99 Tillary street, Brooklyn, July 27.

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqs., A, C, D, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. Charles A. Booth is extended one month (S. O. 111, July 26, Div. M.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqs., F, and H, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; C, Ft. Mojave, Ariz.; D and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; B, E, and I, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; G, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.

1st Lieut. Richard B. Wilson is relieved from duty at Fort Halleck, Nev., and will join his company at Fort Mojave, A. T. (S. O. 55, July 14, Div. P.)

The C. O. Angel Island, Cal., will send all enlisted men of the 8th Inf. at his post to their several companies in the Dept. of Arizona, in charge of 2d Lieut. Robert F. Ames, 8th Inf. On the completion of this duty Lieut. Ames will join his company in the Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 55, July 14, Div. P.)

2d Lieut. W. A. Mercer is selected as a competitor in the annual Department competition and will report at Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 67, July 19, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. John J. Haden is relieved from duty at Fort McDowell, Nev., and will, upon expiration of the leave of absence granted him, join his company at Fort Grant, A. T. (S. O. 56, July 19, Div. P.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqs., F, and K, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; C, E, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T.

1st Lieut. E. B. Robertson, Adjt., is relieved from duty on G. R. S. at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (S. O. 80, July 21, D. Platte.)

1st Lieuts. Jas. Regan and J. McB. Stembel and 2d Lieut. F. L. Dodds, temporarily retained in the Dept. of Platte, will join their respective stations in the Dept. of Arizona, as soon as the duties for which they have been retained shall be completed (S. O. 100, July 23, Div. M.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqs., B, C, E, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and K, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; G and J, Uncompahgre, Colo.

A furlough for two months is granted Principal Musician Frederick Creutzburg (S. O. 66, July 16, D. Ariz.)

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Albert S. Collins, Co. E (S. O. 110, July 24, Div. M.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B and F, Ft. Yates, D. T.; C and H, Ft. Buford, D. T.; G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

The following promotions are announced: 1st Lieut. George G. Lott, Co. C, to be Captain Co. D, June 1, vice Beach, resigned; 2d Lieut. Henry O. S. Heistand, Co. B, to be 1st Lieutenant Co. C, June 1, vice Lott, promoted. Lieut. Heistand will proceed to Fort Buford, D. T., and join the company to which he has been promoted (S. O. 67, July 17, D. Dak.) A furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Sergt. Patrick Boner, Co. G (S. O. 111, July 26, Div. M.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Hdqs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

2d Lieut. Harry C. Hale will proceed from Fort Niagara to Fort Ontario and report for duty as member of a Garrison Court-martial (S. O. 96, July 20, Div. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Hdqs., Santa Fe, N. M.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Selden, N. M.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. James Fornace, Adjt., to take effect July 27 (S. O. 67, July 19, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. J. H. H. Peshine will proceed to Fort Elliott, Tex., and report as a witness before a Board of Officers convened at that post. Upon completion of this duty Lieut. Peshine will return to his proper station (S. O. 68, July 21, D. Ariz.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.

Hdqs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.

Col. Lewis C. Hunt is relieved from duty at San Diego Barracks, Cal., and will proceed to his proper station, Vancouver Barracks, W. T. (S. O. 55, July 14, Div. P.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Thomas F. Tobey, Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 123, July 16, D. Columbia.)

A furlough for three months is granted 1st Sergt. John Draddy, Co. K, Seattle, W. T. (S. O. 119, July 12, D. Columbia.)

The Vancouver Independent says: "There are complaints by the 14th Infantry that the Portland people did not treat them right on the 5th of July, when they went over and made all there was of the celebration procession. They were kept three hours on the dock waiting for a boat, and had nothing to eat until they returned to their quarters, besides being made to individually pay their fares for Portland's benefit. It is not likely the 14th will ever accept another invitation to get up a procession in Portland."

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqs., A, B, C, F, and H, Ft. Concho, Tex.; D and E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; G and K, San Antonio, Tex.

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqs., A, C, D, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; B, Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo.; H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

1st Lieut. Jas. Brennan is relieved from duty as Inspector of Indian supplies at the Standing Rock Agency, D. T. (S. O. 67, July 17, D. Dak.)

Capt. T. G. Troxel is relieved as Inspector of Indian supplies at the Crow Agency, M. T. (S. O. 67, July 17, D. Dak.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted Capt. H. S. Howe, to take effect on his arrival at Carter Station, Wyo. (S. O. 86, July 17, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. Charles St. J. Chubb will relieve 1st Lieut. George Palmer, 9th Inf., of the duties of Purchasing and Depot C. S. at Cheyenne, to enable Lieut. Palmer to join his regiment under orders for Arizona (S. O. 87, July 19, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. William A. Mann, Adjt., is detailed for duty on G. R. S. at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (S. O. 89, July 21, D. Platte.)

Some portions of the regiment while passing through Omaha recently seem to have had a "good time," and several of the men applied more than one coat of red paint where most needed. Regiments while changing station are always more or less frisky, but soon settle down in their new places. Private James Baker, Co. E, fell from the steamer conveying the 17th Infantry from Bismarck en route to the Platte and was drowned.

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqs., A, B, and D, Ft. Hays, Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Kas.

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D and I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.

So much of the sentence of G. C.-M. in the case of Capt. Jacob H. Smith, mitigated by G. C.-M. O. 23, as now remains unexecuted, is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 47, July 12, D. Tex.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqs., A, B, C, E, F, H, I, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D and G, Ft. Macinnis, M. T.

The C. O. Fort Assiniboine, M. T., will grant a furlough for two months to Sergt. George Seebor, Co. F (S. O. 60, July 21, D. Dak.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqs., A, C, E, F, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; B, I, and K, Ft. Fred. Steele, Wyo.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

The leave granted Major John N. Andrews is extended two months (S. O., July 23, H. Q. A.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, E, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; F, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

The leave for one month granted Col. Peter T. Swaine is extended five days (S. O. 55, July 14, Div. P.)

1st Lieut. O. M. Smith, A. D. C., will proceed to Austin, Tex., on public business (S. O. 91, July 20, D. Tex.)

1st Lieut. J. J. Crittenden, 22d Inf., will conduct the thirty-four 8th Cavalry recruits now at Fort Marcy, N. M., to the following points, en route to their stations: Three, Troop K, to Engle, N. M., en route to Fairview; fourteen, Troop G, to Nutt Station, N. M., en route to Hillsboro, N. M., from which point he will send them, under charge of one of their number, to Lake Valley, N. M.; eight for Troop C and nine for Troop H, en route to Alma and Mule Springs, he will conduct to Fort Bayard, N. M., and turn them over to the C. O., who will send them to join their troops as soon as possible. On completion

of this duty Lieut. Crittenden will return to Fort Marcy, N. M. (S. O. 55, July 21, D. N. M.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Leave for two months, to commence on or about Aug. 28, is granted Capt. Greenleaf A. Goodale, Fort Mackinac, Mich. (S. O. 95, July 23, Div. A.)

1st Lieuts. Frederick L. Dodge and Orlando L. Wieting, Fort Wayne, Mich., are detailed members of the G. C.-M. at Newport Barracks, Ky. (S. O. 95, July 23, Div. A.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1886.

CASUALTIES.

Captain Gullian V. Weir, 5th Artillery, died July 18, 1886, at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor.

1st Lieutenant William H. Low, Jr., 20th Infantry, died July 24, 1886, at Fort Assiniboine, Montana Territory.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Hancock, Tex., July 19. Detail: Major C. H. Carlton, Capt. P. D. Vroom and J. C. Thompson, and 1st Lieut. J. F. Simpson, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. W. C. McFarland and 2d Lieut. W. C. Cowles, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. T. H. Dugan, 3d Cav., and 1st Lieut. B. Bainbridge Reynolds, 3d Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 83, July 12, D. Tex.)

At Fort Clark, Tex., July 19. Detail: Capt. W. J. Lyster and P. H. Remington, 19th Inf.; Capt. L. T. Morris, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieuts. J. G. Leece, A. McC. Guard, and F. H. French, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. A. G. Hammond, 8th Cav., and 2d Lieut. E. B. Ives, 19th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 85, July 15, D. Tex.)

At Fort Ringgold, Tex., July 26. Detail: Capt. Hugh A. Theaker, 19th Inf.; Capt. Jacob H. Smith and 1st Lieut. John A. Payne, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Samuel R. Whitall, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John Guest, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Walter A. Thurston and 2d Lieut. Maury Nichols, 16th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Charles A. Vernon, 19th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 87, July 15, D. Tex.)

At Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Colo., July 26. Detail: Major G. B. Brady, 18th Inf.; Capt. J. A. P. Hampton, 18th Inf.; Capt. J. C. Worthington, Med. Dept.; Capt. D. H. Kelton, 1st Lieut. D. F. Stiles, 2d Lieuts. C. T. Clarke and V. E. Stottler, 10th Inf., and 1st Lieut. William Paulding, 10th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 74, July 19, Dept. M.)

At Fort Omaha, Neb., July 26. Detail: Major Edmond Butler, Capt. Henry C. Cook, William Mills, Aaron S. Daggett, and Charles A. Dempsey, 1st Lieuts. Horace B. Saxon, Richard T. Earle, and William H. Abercrombie, 2d Lieuts. Henry H. Benham, Virgil J. Brumback, Frederick T. Van Liew, Thomas H. Wilson, and William M. Wright, 2d Inf., and 2d Lieut. Abner Pickering, 2d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 88, July 20, D. Platte.)

At Willet's Point, N. Y. H., July 26. Detail: Capt. Edward Maguire and Capt. Eric Bergland, C. E.; Capt. Charles Richards, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieuts. Hiram M. Chittenden, Cassius E. Galloway, David D. Gaillard, William L. Sibert, Joseph E. Kuhn, and William E. Craigbill, C. E., and 2d Lieut. Irving Hale, C. E., J.-A. (S. O., July 23, H. Q. A.)

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., July 27. Detail: Capt. Charles Morris and Joshua A. Fessenden, 5th Art.; Capt. Henry P. Birmingham, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. Selden A. Day and J. Estcourt Sawyer, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 92, July 24, Div. A.)

At Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., Aug. 2. Detail: Major Abram C. Wildrick, Capt. Henry F. Brewerton and David H. Kinzie, and 1st Lieut. John McClellan, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. William O. Owen, Jr., Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. William F. Hancock, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. Charles G. Treat, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 96, July 28, Div. A.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Officers will convene at the post of San Antonio, July 19, to inspect the administration building, reported by the contractor as completed. Detail: Major S. S. Summer and 1st Lieuts. E. A. Godwin and J. B. Hickey, 8th Cav. (S. O. 90, July 19, D. Tex.)

A Board of Survey will convene at Cheyenne Depot, Wyo., on call, to report upon public stores delivered by carriers, as have sustained loss or damage while in transit, etc. Detail: Major James S. Casey, Capt. Clarence E. Bennett, and 1st Lieut. Jas. D. Nickerson, 17th Inf. (S. O. 87, July 19, D. Platte.)

A Board, to consist of 2d Lieuts. Joseph S. Powell, Frank Greene, and John P. Finley, Signal Corps, will assemble, Aug. 13, for the purpose of recommending action to be taken upon bids and samples (S. O. 87, July 21, Sig. Off.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of 2d Lieuts. Joseph S. Powell, Frank Greene, and John C. Walsh, Signal Corps, will assemble, July 23, to fix responsibility for deficiency in property received by Capt. Francis B. Jones, A. Q. M., from ex-Sergt. Edward O'C. MacIntyre, Signal Corps (S. O. 97, July 21, Sig. Off.)

Artillery School.—In G. O. 21, of July 27, General Tidball prescribes the military exercises for August and directs Major R. T. Frank in the absence of Major A. C. M. Pennington, to superintend the exercises and see that the firing is made to conform strictly to the prescribed manual.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

A report comes that 4,500 Sioux Indians at Pine Ridge Agency are about to leave because they are to be disbanded and their rations reduced. Up to the present they have been receiving rations for 7,000 Indians, but the recent census disclosed the fact that there are only 4,500 at the Agency.

It is stated that Fort A. Lincoln will soon be abandoned as a garrisoned post.

A despatch from Fort Assiniboine says: A terrific storm here, July 26, blew the Quartermaster's store down. The loss is \$50,000. The buildings all rocked as if in an earthquake.

Dept. of the Platte.—Brig. Gen. George Crook.

A letter from Lauder, Wyo., says: "Trouble is evidently brewing on the Shoshone Indian reservation. The military at Fort Washakie has been ordered to enforce the removal of all white men and their stock from Indian lands."

The Omaha Bee says: "The indications are that the present rifle range at Bellevue will be used for the next year or two, but in the event of the abandonment of Fort Omaha, Bellevue could hardly furnish the site for the re-location. There is one tract of land under consideration by the military authorities, located on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha Railway about ten miles from Omaha and

two miles from Fort Calhoun. It is understood that Gen. Crook and Col. Henry are to visit this tract with a view to making a report as to its adaptability for a first class rifle range.

Dept. of the Missouri.—Brig. Gen. J. H. Potter.

Fort Leavenworth and Leavenworth City are much disappointed that the Society of the Army of the Potomac could not call on its way to San Francisco as originally intended. Gen. Potter and Gen. Smith, Governor of the Soldiers' Home, had arranged to receive them with full honors and hospitality.

Recent despatches indicate a renewal of agitation at Oklahoma, and report that Capt. G. F. Price, 5th U. S. Cavalry, has ordered the ejection of the intruders, and the troops under his command are carrying the order into effect as rapidly as possible.

Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Schofield.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., is elated that by recent law there is now a prospect of having a four company post soon built there.

This made the last week of target practice for the regulars at Creedmoor, the batteries in camp being 1. 5th Artillery (Crabb's), from Fort Hamilton, A (Beck's) from Fort Columbus, and E (Kinzie's), from Fort Schuyler. The three weeks' tour for the New York Harbor troops has been productive of much benefit to them, and Major M. P. Miller, 5th Artillery, is to be congratulated on the excellent condition of the camp, in all essential respects, during the period of its maintenance.

Recruit John Williams jumped, July 28, from the second story of the recruiting rendezvous at 574 Hudson street, New York, and was killed. He had enlisted but a few days before, and had shown symptoms of derangement.

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

A news despatch from Chicago says: "Adj.-Gen. Robert Williams, U. S. A., expresses the opinion that the talk about the interests of American citizens being imperilled in El Paso or its vicinity is perfect bosh. In reply to a question as to the disposition of troops he showed that Gen. Howard could in a very short time assemble a force at El Paso or its vicinity which would seriously inconvenience the forces which could be raised in Chihuahua and all that section of Mexico. Gen. Williams had no fears, however, about any conflict between the regular forces of Mexico and the United States. Ex-Secretary of War Robert T. Lincoln said that it was a small matter, and he did not think it would involve any international complication."

A despatch from Laredo says: "The commanding officer at Fort McIntosh received news July 27 that a party of Mexicans were encamped on the Texas side of the Rio Grande, about ten miles below. July 28 Capt. Wells, 8th Cavalry, accompanied by Lieut. Grimes and a detail of Rangers, went down on the scout, but arrived too late to capture the Mexicans. They found evidence of quite a large camp."

Dept. of the Columbia.—Brig. Gen. John Gibbon.

The Department Commander has directed that the use of water for irrigation at Dept. Hdqrs. and the post of Vancouver Barracks be restricted as regards time to the following hours: from six to eight o'clock A. M., and from six to eight P. M. A waste of water at any place or time is strictly forbidden.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following persons were this week designated for examination for admission to the U. S. Military Academy in June next: Arthur Lee Giblin, Troy, N. Y.; Paul F. Pyburn, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Harry Lane James, Richland Centre, Wis.; Wm. H. Holmes, Clarksburg, W. Va.; Carey Fletcher Spencer, Knoxville, Tenn.; James Thomas Salmous, Nashville, Tennessee.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C.

JULY 26, 1886.

INDIVIDUAL skirmish firing is now in season among the batteries, preliminary to the regular company drills, and is of great advantage to the men.

With the exception of a few who are finishing their qualifying scores for sharpshooters, the target season will shortly come to a close. The results are gratifying to the batteries, as their inspection records exhibit, containing a large increase in the number of marksmen and sharpshooters.

The hall heretofore used for gymnasium purposes has been fitted up for gallery practice under the superintendence of Major James B. Burbank, range officer.

Colonel E. C. Bainbridge, 3d Artillery, assumed command of the dress parade last week and was serenaded by the regimental band on the evening of July 21. Officers' hops, juvenile entertainments, crabbing, sailing, fishing, and bathing, are a portion of the month's doings.

The Gibson Social Club and the Soldiers' Temperance Union held special business meetings in the recreation hall for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

The sultry weather which we have experienced for some time, is very unpleasant, the thermometer registering at 95 and 96.

The evening open air concerts continue as usual to attract a large number of visitors, not to mention the attendance at retreat.

ATHENRY.

RECRUITING DETAILS

(THIS PAR ANNOUNCED.)

1st Cavalry, Captain J. Q. Adams; Captain James Jackson; 2d Cav., Captain J. N. Wheeler; 3d Cav., 1st Lieut. G. K. Hunter; 5th Cav., 1st Lieut. H. W. Wheeler.
3d Infantry, Captain Chas. Hobart; 7th Infantry, 1st Lieutenant Fredk. M. H. Kendrick; 9th Inf., 1st Lieut. James Regan; 11th Inf., Capt. G. G. Lott; 15th Inf., 1st Lieut. F. H. Kinzie; 19th Inf., 1st Lieut. Chas. A. Vernou; 24th Inf., Captain Evan Miles; 23d Inf., 1st Lt. Charles H. Hoyt; 25th Inf., Capt. C. F. Robe.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS, O.

JULY 26, 1886.

RECRUITING at the Depot is very dull, owing, probably, to the extreme warm weather which has prevailed in this latitude lately. Most of the enlistments are of old soldiers. Recruiting for the 9th Cavalry, has been opened, but there have been no enlistments thus far.

All the specially assigned men (with the exception of those for the 2d and 17th Regiments) have been sent to their respective stations.

1st Lieut. W. J. Campbell, 2d Inf., has returned from conducting a detachment of 25 recruits to Fort Lowell, A. T., for assignment to the 8th Inf.

Asst. Insp.-Gen. Henry J. Farnsworth, U. S. A., was at the Depot the past week on official business. Capt. A. H. Young, A. Q. M., U. S. A., has returned from leave of absence in the East.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the recent case of a soldier of Troop I, 3d Cav., tried at Fort Elliott, Tex., for neglect of duty, the reviewing authority, Brig. Gen. J. H. Potter, says: "The record shows the remarkable fact that a mounted pass was given by the troop commander to a man whom he suspected of an intention to desert, and that the prisoner was given a similar pass and sent, unarmed, to keep him under surveillance. If it were regarded as necessary for the prisoner to go at all he should have been sent under orders and with sufficient means to bring back the man if it became evident that he was attempting to desert. The prisoner is not wholly blameless in the matter, but as it is evident that he could not have fully carried out his instructions with the means at his command, the sentence is remitted to a forfeiture of \$10 per month for two months."

In a case at Fort Leavenworth, Gen. Potter says: "The proceedings are approved, except the action of the court in permitting a *nolle prosequi* to be entered to the second charge and its specification without the question having first been submitted to the reviewing authority for his decision and orders thereon.—See Wintrop's Digest Op. J. A. G., p. 345. Moreover, the prisoner having been arraigned and called upon to plead to the charge he was entitled to a verdict, and the proper course for the court was to acquit him on that charge and specification." (G. C. M., O. 29, Dept. Mo., July 2.)

THE SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

THE WINONA TIMES, referring to the departure of the 17th U. S. Infantry from Fort Yates, Dak., for Wyoming, says: "The regiment has seen the Missouri River valley develop from an Indian battle ground to a thrifty, flourishing farming region, dotted with prosperous villages and hamlets. They have known the country from its infancy, they have watched its progress with pride, and have formed for the people and the community a kind of parental affection, and the people have cordially reciprocated these sentiments and come to look upon the 17th as their guardian angels and devoted friends. As a regiment the 17th has always maintained its individuality and personality, and now that we have been compelled to part with it, it comes as the loss of an old revered, respected friend. The departure of the 17th will mark an epoch in our history. The charming ladies, the gallant, genial officers, the men who proudly wore the figures 17 above crossed rifles on their caps, the band, indeed each and every item and incident which went to form the regiment will be sadly missed by all those who are left behind. And each and every one unite in wishing the regiment as a whole, and each individual member a hearty, cordial and sincere 'God speed!'"

THE OLD MOUSTACHE TO HIS PIPE.

My amber-hued splay old meerschaum,
What spell hath bewitched you to-night?
Each cloudy wreath of your fragrance,
With a dream of my youth is alight—
They gather and gather around me,
Those old time comrades of mine,
When I was a second lieutenant
And messed with the Tenth of the Line.

What stories went round that mess table!
What rollicking songs were sung!
There's no such good fellowship now-a-days,
As there was when I was young.
What a man for his glass was Jack Harley,
They say 'twas of liquor he died.
Poor fellow! I hope he's not taking
"Something hot," on the other side!

Little Jim Gregg was our "parson,"
The butt of the whole brigade.
But he won his promotion in battle,
For he fought as hard as he prayed.
Brave soldier, bold warrior, Tom Clancy,
The women were all at his feet.
'Tis only the best of good metal
Stands firm in that sulphurous heat.

I met him not long since on Broadway,
Of rood looks there was left scarce a trace.
Why must all the swell fellows grow gouty,
Bald-headed and red in the face?
He married a flirt and a fortune,
They have led a prodigal life,
And now in old age, they are childless;
A wrangling old husband and wife.

Then there was soft-hearted Ned Tinkham,
Who had not a cent but his pay;
He married the sweetest of women,
And lives in the coziest way.
They've three little rosy-cheeked youngsters,
The last one is named after me.
Just think what he said last evening,
Curled up, little rogue, on my knee—

"Dood night, Uncle Dickey," he murmured:
"More sleepily still, 'Dood night, Dod.'"
You see he'd no time for long speeches,
He was off on short notice for Ned.
It was such a soft little whisper;
He seemed to think God was so near!
Between you and me, old comrade,
It made me feel deucedly queer.

C. F. C.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

Application has been made to the Commandery-in-Chief to charter a Commandery of the State of Iowa, to be located at Des Moines. Application for membership or for transfer as charter members should be addressed to Major Hoyt Sherman, Des Moines, Iowa.

In the August instalment of Mr. Howells's new novel, "The Minister's Charge," now appearing in the *Century*, occurs the following passage: "Sewell [the minister,] 'mused awhile. Then he said with a smile, 'It's very much simpler to find people for the other world than for this, don't you think?' 'Yes, it is,' [replied the editor,] 'It was a cold day for the clergy when it was imagined that they ought to do both.'"

OUR NEW NAVAL VESSELS.

We give here a description of the new naval vessels decided upon by the Board having the matter in charge:

Four Thousand Ton Steel Cruiser.—Dimensions: Length on load-line, 310 feet; beam, extreme, 49 ft. 1½ ins.; draft, mean, 15 ft. 9 ins.; load displacement, about 4,000 tons.

I. H. P., 6,000 natural draft; 8,500 forced combustion. Twin screws. Speed, estimated, 18 knots. Rig, bark. Plain sail area, 12,000 square feet. Coal capacity, 850 tons. Complement of men, 300.

Main Battery: 12 6-in. breech-loading rifles.
Secondary Battery: 4 47 m. m. revolvers; 4 57 m. m. H. P. single shot; 2 57 m. m. revolvers; 1 short Gatling.

This vessel will be built of steel throughout, having a double bottom 3 ft. 3 ins. in depth running the entire length of the machinery space, or 129 ft. Throughout the length of the double bottom the ship is constructed on the bracket system; before and abaft the double bottom the framing is of Z-bars, 6"x3½"x5"x14 lbs.; the frames are spaced 3 ft. from centres throughout. The outer plating varies from 17½ lbs. to 15 lbs. per square foot. The machinery, magazines, shell rooms, torpedo rooms, and steering gear are placed below an armored deck, which is 3 ins. thick on its sloping sides and 2 ins. on the horizontal part amidships. The outer edge of this deck is 4 ft. 3 ins. below the load-line, sloping up to 15 ins. above the load-line at the midship part of the vessel. All openings in this deck to machinery spaces, magazines, shell rooms, etc., are protected by cofferdams. About 4 ft. at its lowest part above this protective deck runs a berth deck the entire length of the vessel; between these two decks, for the length of the machinery space, coal is stored, forming a belt of coal 15 ft. 6 ins. in width above the machinery, while below the protective deck a belt of coal 9 ft. in thickness also runs the length of the machinery. The vessel is a poop and fore-castle deck ship, with open gundeck. The battery will be mounted in spouons on central pivot carriages supporting segmental shields 2 ins. in thickness—2 under the fore-castle, 2 under the poop, 4 under the main bridges, and the balance amidships. Four guns will be able to concentrate within 400 ft. of bow or stern; either broadside of 6 guns will concentrate within 100 ft. of the ship's side.

The vessel will be provided with six above-water torpedo launching tubes, as in the 1700-ton vessel; also electric search lights and apparatus for lighting the ship, also a complete system of forced ventilation.

The protective deck will be carried down to strengthen the ram-shaped bow, which will be thoroughly stiffened and strengthened by bulkheads and breast-hooks for ramming purposes.

The hull will be sub-divided by fore-and-aft and athwartship bulkheads into over 150 water-tight compartments.

3,730-ton Twin Screw Steel Cruiser.—Principal dimensions: Length between perpendiculars, 300 ft.; moulded breadth, 46 ft.; draft, forward, 17 ft. 6 m.; draft, aft, 19 ft. 6 in.; displacement, 3,730 tons.

The hull is constructed of steel throughout, with double bottom under engines and boilers, and a steel protective deck, two to three in. thick, complete from the ram to the stern-post, its edges 4 ft. below, and its crown 1 foot above the load-water-line. Ten complete transverse and several partial bulkheads divide the hold into many water-tight compartments. The space between the protective deck and the main deck is very minutely sub-divided into water-tight compartments occupied as coal-bunkers, storerooms, chain-lockers, and torpedo-rooms. The conning tower is protected by 2 in. of steel armor, and two ammunition hoists, 3 in. thick, lead direct from the shell-rooms to the loading-towers at the breech of the 10-in. guns. The free board is 15 ft. and the axis of the broadside guns are 18.2 ft. above the load-water-line.

The armament consists of two 10-in. 2-ton B. L. R. on central pivots, the hydraulic revolving and loading gear, and the recoil cylinders being protected by 2-in. steel screens and six 6-in. 4-ton B. L. R. on central pivot carriages, and four 6-in. spouons in broadside. The secondary battery includes two 6-pounder R. F., eight 1-in. Nordenfeldt, and four Gardner machine guns.

The torpedo battery consists of four launching tubes mounted above water in broadside.

The hydraulic power which actuates the gun mechanism is the same as that which operates the steering gear, and the 10-in. guns can be fired at point blank in a fore and aft direction without damage to the deck below.

The engines are of a horizontal (or slightly inclined) compound type, situated in two separate compartments, one abaft the other, actuating three-bladed twin screws. I. H. P., under forced draft, 7,650; maximum trial speed, 18.9 knots, the mean of two runs over a 10-mile course at load draft.

There are six single-ended locomotive three-furnace boilers in two separate compartments with athwartship fire-rooms.

This ship has two military masts, no sail power except storm sails; her normal coal capacity is 450 tons, but 800 tons can be carried, which increases her draft 1 ft. 6 in.; her endurance at 10 knots is about 8,660 miles, and at 8 knots about 11,000 miles, and her complement is 335 officers and men.

Seventeen Hundred Ton Gunboat.—Dimensions: length on load-line, 230 ft.; beam, extreme, 36 ft.; mean draft, 14 ft.; load displacement, about 1,700 tons. Twin screws. I. H. P., 2,200, natural; 3,200 forced combustion. Speed, 16 knots. Rig, three-masted schooner. Plain sail, area, 4,400 sq. ft. Coal capacity, 400 tons. Complement of men, 150. Main battery, 6 6-in. guns (breech-loading rifles); secondary battery, 2 57mm. high-power, single shot, 2 47mm. high-power, single shot; 2 57 mm. revolvers; 1 short Gatling. This vessel will be unsheathed, built of steel; the frames are Z bars, 6"x3½"x5"x14 lbs. The outer plating is of 14 lbs. per sq. ft. The engines, boilers, magazines, shell-room and steering gear are placed beneath a water-tight steel deck, running the entire length of the vessel ½ in. in thickness, its outer edge being 3 ft. below the load water-line and rising to the load line at centre line amidships. The stem will be slightly ram-shaped and stiffened for ramming. The hull is

divided into numerous water-tight compartments, as in the 870-ton. All openings in the water-tight deck to machinery and magazines are protected by coffer dams; the machinery is further protected by a belt of coal 9 ft. in thickness running entire length of the machinery space.

The main battery will be mounted in sponsons on central pivot carriages supporting segmental shields; two on the forecabin, two on the poop, and two amidships. The forward and after guns will be able to concentrate on an object 300 ft. from the pivots, while the amidship guns will have a train of 70 degrees abaft and forward of the beam. Three guns may be concentrated on either broadside within 100 ft. of the ship's side. This vessel will be provided with six above-water launching torpedo tubes, capable of being trained several degrees forward or abaft the beam; she will also have a fixed torpedo tube in the bow and stern; she will also be provided with electric light apparatus and search lights.

Eight Hundred and Seventy Ton Gunboat. Dimensions: Length between perpendiculars, 175 ft.; beam (extreme), 31 ft.; draft (mean), 11 ft. 10 ins.; displacement, about 870 tons.

I. H. P., 900 natural draft; with forced combustion, 1,350; Speed (estimated), 12 knots; Rig, barkentine; plain sail area, 4,480 sq. ft.; coal capacity, 160 tons; complement of men, 100; number of screws, 1.

Main battery, 4 6-in. guns.
Secondary battery 2 47 mm. high power single shot; 2 37 mm. revolvers; 1 short Gatling.

This vessel will be constructed on the composite system, viz., frames, beams, stringers, and keelsons of steel, with the outer planking and decks of wood; the planking will be in two thicknesses of 2½ and 3 inches, and coppered.

The engines and boilers are placed beneath a water-tight steel deck 3-8 in. in thickness, its outer edge being 27 in. below the water line, rising to 8 in. above at the centre line amidships. The vessel is divided into numerous water-tight compartments by steel athwartship and fore and aft bulkheads, thus localizing the damage due to the hull being penetrated by shot or ramming. The main battery will be mounted in sponsons on central pivot carriages, two having a range of from 2 degs. across the bow to 70 degs. abaft the beam, and two having a range of from 2 degs. across the stern to 70 degs. forward the beam. Two guns can be concentrated on an object 400 ft. ahead of the bow, or abaft the stern, and within 100 ft. on either broadside.

The machinery of the 4,000 ton twin-screw cruiser consists of two direct acting compound screw engines, each with its auxiliaries of 4250 I. H. P. made forced draught. Each engine will have a high and a low pressure cylinder of 46½ and 83½ in. diameter respectively, and a stroke of piston of 36 in. The number of revolutions to be about 125, when developing 4250 indicated H. P. The engines will be placed in separate water-tight compartments, and will be duplicates. The propellers are to be of adjustable pitch, with a diameter of 15 ft., and will be made of manganese bronze. There will be six steel boilers of the horizontal tubular type, with an aggregate grate area of 690 sq. ft., and a heating surface of 20,640 sq. ft. Four of these boilers will be double ended and two single ended. They will be located forward of the engines in separate water-tight compartments. There will be four vertical duplex pumps, two in each boiler compartment, and one in each fire room.

The machinery of the twin-screw gunboat of 2,700 tons displacement consists of two horizontal direct-acting compound screw engines, each engine, with its auxiliaries of 1,650 I. H. P., under forced draft.

The engines are to have each a high and low-pressure cylinder of 29 and 52 ins. diameter, respectively, the piston stroke of 30 ins., and the number of revolutions to be about 150 per minute.

The engines, like those of the 4,000 cruiser, will be placed in separate water-tight compartments, and will be duplicates. The propellers are to be three-bladed, of about 11½ ft. in diameter, and will be made of manganese bronze.

The boilers will be four in number, of horizontal, cylindrical, tubular type, containing an aggregate grate area of 240 square feet, arranged fore and aft in two water-tight compartments, with a fire room athwartship, abaft the after boilers and forward of the forward boilers. All the steering engines, windlasses, and capstans and other auxiliary machinery is to be of latest improved pattern.

The machinery of the 870-ton gunboat is designed to have, with its auxiliaries, 1,300 I. H. P. under forced draft.

The engine is to have a high and a low-pressure cylinder of 25 and 46 ins. diameter, respectively, and a stroke of 33 ins., and the number of revolutions to be about 136 per minute. The propeller will have three adjustable blades, with a diameter of 9 ft. 9 ins., and to be capable of adjustment as to pitch.

The boilers are to be two cylindrical boilers, 18 ft. 8 ins. long and 8 ft. 8 ins. diameter, and contain an aggregate of 98 square feet, and a heating surface of about 2,738 square feet. They are to be placed side by side forward of the engine, with an athwartship fire room 8 ft. 6 ins. wide.

ZALINSKI'S GUN DOES WELL.

A NUMBER of experimental shots were made by Lieutenant Zalinski at Fort Lafayette July 23 with the pneumatic dynamite gun. Three projectiles weighing 140 pounds each were fired under a pressure of 1,000 pounds, the centre of gravity of each being at a different distance from the point of the projectile. The projectiles remained in the air from nine and six-tenths to nine and eight-tenths seconds, and landed about two thousand yards away, toward Upper Quarantine Island. A 160 pound shell, nine feet in length, of a pattern designed by Colonel Hamilton, was then brought out. Only one of this pattern had previously been fired. Its wooden "tail" was circled by metal flanges, to give it buoyancy and steadiness. It was placed in the gun, which had been elevated to thirty four degrees. The word was given, the gunner opened the air-valve, and, with a long, drawn-out screech, the projectile flew upward. It could easily be followed by the eye as it travelled in a great arc. Nineteen and a half seconds after it had been fired a column of water rising from the bay showed that it had struck the water two and a half miles away from the mouth of the gun.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. At Portland, Me.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. E. T. Woodward. At Portland, Me.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robert Boyd. At Portland, Me.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. At Portland, Me.

S. Atlantic Station—Captain E. E. Potter

(in command temporarily).

Acting Rear Admiral J. H. Russell will shortly command this station.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Arrived at Newport, R. I., July 11. She will shortly be ordered to join the South Atlantic Station.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Edward E. Potter. (Will be relieved by Capt. S. L. Breese.) Flagship of the South Atlantic Station. Sailed from Cape Town, South Africa, June 29, 1886, for St. Helena.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. Arrived at Pernambuco, July 26.

European Station—R.-Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. Arrived in Phalerum Bay, Greece, July 13.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Charles D. Sigbee. Arrived in Phalerum Bay, Greece, July 13. Will remain there until about Aug. 1, and will then proceed to the Syrian Coast.

QUINERBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comd. Geo. W. Coffin. At Antwerp July 7, 1886.

Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. E. Y. McCauley.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Left Callao, Peru, June 20, for Coquimbo.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. J. H. Gillis. Arrived at Callao, June 26, for provisions—From Payta June 22. Was at Callao June 30.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. At New York. Will make a voyage around the world to visit unfrequented ports. Is expected to sail shortly for the Pacific Station. She is expected to sail not later than next Monday, and possibly Saturday of this week.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. At Callao June 30, having arrived June 25.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a store-ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Was still at Apia, Samoan Islands, June 23, but was to leave there next day for the Tonga Islands to return in a month.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. At Juneau, Alaska, June 8. Was to go to Sitka about the middle of July for supplies.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Byron Wilson. At Callao, Peru, June 30, having arrived June 9. Has been ordered to proceed to San Francisco for repairs, touching en route at South and Central American ports.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.

Vessel with (+), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. At Yokohama, Japan, July 1. She will return to the U. S., reaching San Francisco about the middle of September.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. At New York Navy-yard, being overhauled. Ordered to proceed to the Asiatic Station to relieve the *Trenton*. It is expected that she will sail in July.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. At Navy yard, New York. Expects to sail for the Asiatic Station the latter part of July or 1st of August.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller. At Shanghai July 1—undergoing repairs.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Was at Canton July 1.

OMAHA, 3d rate, f. s. a. s., 13 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Reported by cable to the JOURNAL, at Shanghai, China, July 17.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensy. At anchor off Yokohama, Japan, July 1, under orders to proceed to Chemulpo, Corea.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. Was in all probability at Chemulpo, Corea, July 1, having sailed for that port from Nagasaki, June 3.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Robert L. Phythian. On her way home. Is expected to arrive at Hampton Roads in September next. Arrived at Gibraltar, July 30.

A report to the Secretary from Capt. R. L. Phythian, commanding the *Trenton*, at Singapore, June 7, states that unless otherwise instructed, he should be governed in stopping, by reports received at Port Said from Gibraltar. If the health of that port should be good, he would go there, if not he would stop at Malta and, if necessary, to coal again at Madeira. From Gibraltar (or Madeira) he would proceed to Hampton Roads. The health of the officers and crew was good.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Address of Portsmouth and Saratoga, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until Aug. 25, and after that date Newport, R. I.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Comdr. T. F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Chas. V. Gridley. Sailed from Newport, R. I., July 8, for a cruise in European waters.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. C. H. Davis. Sailed from Newport, R. I., July 8, for a cruise in European waters.

On Special Service.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate, 10 guns, Practice Ship of Naval Academy, Commander C. L. Huntington. On her practice cruise. Arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., July 14.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr. At New York.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, At Norfolk, Va.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Horace Elmer. On practice cruise. Arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., July 17.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. Arrived at Milwaukee July 23, and expected to leave July 25 for Toledo, reaching there Aug. 1.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. At San Francisco July 5.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. Schoolship. On her annual cruise.

A private letter from one of the officers of the vessel reports that she was at Funchal, Madeira, on July 3, and everybody was in good health. The ship had made a pleasant cruise and the boys were well over the customary attacks of seasickness and homesickness which afflicted them in the beginning of the voyage.

The ship sailed from New London on May 26. She was driven north, to the banks of Newfoundland, when she had very light winds, with fog, making in four days what she should have made in one. The boys suffered a good deal from seasickness and had a hard time of it. One morning the ship was struck by a sudden squall, which frightened many of the boys, who expressed a desire to go home at once and give up the sea for ever. On June 19 the *St. Mary's* reached Lisbon and those who could "box the compass" and knew the running gear of the ship were allowed to go ashore every other day from ten A. M. till seven P. M. At Lisbon they witnessed a genuine and spirited bull fight, which was to them a rare treat, and which they will talk over for many a year to come. The ship left Lisbon on June 28 and arrived at Funchal July 1, where the boys got leave to go ashore and see the sights. The vessel was to sail for home on July 6 and it was hoped that she would arrive in New London about August 1.

The boys seemed to be an excellent lot, behaving themselves well afloat and on shore, and only two have been found under the influence of liquor.

When Long Island Sound is reached the ship will cruise in smooth water, and boat exercise will take place until the lads are familiar with the handling of boats under sail and with oars.

The *St. Mary's* may be expected at her wharf, foot of East 31st Street, in October.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard. She has been ordered to be ready by the middle of next week, to go on a trial trip. Sufficient stores to last a week will be put on board. Her crew, other as many men as are needed at present to man her, have been taken aboard. Her list of officers was published in the last week's issue of the JOURNAL.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry L. Howison. Was placed in dry dock at the New York Navy-yard July 22.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 20 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

FORTUNE, 4th rate. Lieutenant O. W. Lasher. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails. Lieut. Comdr. Chas. A. Schetky, commanding officer pro tem. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WARASH, 1st rate, 26 guns. Captain Joseph N. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns. Captain Augustus P. Cooke. Receiving ship. At New York.

DALE, 8 guns. Commander Silas Casey. Receiving ship. At Washington, D. C.

PHILOX, Naval Academy tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER. Mate Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Haytian man of war *Dessalines*, six guns, 140 officers and men, arrived at Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia, Sunday afternoon, July 25, fifteen days from Port-au-Prince, Hayti, most of the passage being made under sail. The *Dessalines* comes North for repairs. Commandant, Mason S. Cooper; 2d Commandant, Joseph Chevey; Lieutenants, Coulant Toussaint, Joseph Lacoux; Ensigns, Cincus Valcey, Pierre Paul; 1st Engineer, G. G. Wilson; 2d, John Wilson; 3d, William Henry; Paymaster, Pierre Fanntain; Doctor, Destin Chevey; Chief Gunner,

Jacob Thompson; Gunner, Paul Mattison; Boat-swain, Alexander Cesar; Sailmaker, Joseph St. Victor; carpenter, Camille Almand.

TWO NAVAL officers inform us that they paid to Mr. Robert E. Carberry subscriptions which have never reached this office. In view of this we call attention to the statement which appears at the head of this paper: "No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct to the office."

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

JULY 24.—Lieutenant Commander George C. Reiter, ordered to duty at the torpedo station July 31.

Assistant Surgeon F. J. B. Cordeiro, to the receiving ship Minnesota; Chief Engineer Charles E. De Valin, to the Washington Navy-yard August 10.

JULY 26.—Passed Assistant Engineer Harrie Webster, and Cadet Engineers A. R. Bush, T. J. Hogan, and I. B. Parsons, to temporary duty in connection with the trial of the machinery of the Atlanta.

JULY 27.—Lieutenant Commander George R. Durand, to duty on the monitors in the James River August 7.

JULY 29.—Commodore William Gibson, navigation officer at the Washington, D. C., Navy-yard September 1.

Lieutenant A. C. Dillingham, to the Tennessee July 29.

Lieutenant C. F. Pond, from the Coast Survey steamer Hasler and ordered to navigation department, Mare Island, Cal., Navy-yard.

Ensign H. C. Poundstone, from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Essex.

Ensign M. K. Eyre, and Passed Asst. Engineer J. S. Ogden, from the Ranger and ordered to the Naval Academy September 1.

Paymaster H. T. Wright, to Washington Navy-yard as the relief of Paymaster Hoy.

Detached.

JULY 24.—Lieutenant W. D. Rose, from the Mare Island Navy-yard and ordered to the receiving ship Independence.

JULY 26.—Lieutenant E. D. Taussig, from command of the coast survey steamer McArthur and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant B. T. Walling from duty on the coast survey and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer John C. Kafer, from the Bureau Steam Engineering July 31 and granted two months' leave.

Assistant Engineer E. O. C. Acker, from the Bureau Steam Engineering August 1 and ordered to duty at the Vanderbilt University, Tenn.

Assistant Engineer G. H. T. Babbitt, from the Naval Academy and ordered to temporary duty in connection with the trial of the Atlanta.

Assistant Engineer A. M. Hunt, from duty at the Michigan Military Academy and ordered to temporary duty in connection with the trial of the machinery of the Atlanta.

JULY 27.—Commander C. F. Goodrich, from duty as Special Inspector of Ordnance August 28 and ordered in charge of the torpedo station at Newport, R. I., September 7. Sailmaker James W. Wingate, from duty at the torpedo station and placed on waiting orders.

JULY 28.—Commander James H. Sands, from duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, September 1, and granted leave of absence for one year with permission to leave the United States.

Lieutenant S. C. Lemly has reported his arrival at Washington, having been detached from the Omaha and from special duty on the Asiatic station, and has been ordered to special duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General.

JULY 29.—Pay Inspector James Hoy, from the Washington Navy-yard, September 1 and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant C. C. Rogers, from the Essex to the Swatara.

Lieutenant J. M. Roper, from the Bureau of Navigation, August 31 and ordered to the Naval Academy September 1.

Nominations.

JULY 28.—Assistant Paymaster Eustace B. Rogers, to be Past Assistant Paymaster May 2, vice Passed Assistant Paymaster Rand, promoted, and George M. Allen, resigned.

The President has nominated Paymaster Charles F. Guild to be Pay Inspector, and Passed Assistant Paymaster S. R. Colburn to be Paymaster.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths in the Navy of the United States, reported to the Surgeon-General, during the week ending July 27, 1886:

John Tracey, beneficiary, died at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., July 23 with cirrhosis of liver.

Charles Stuart, gunner, died at Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., July 21, with meningitis.

MARINE CORPS.

JULY 23.—Second Lieutenant C. Marrast Perkins, granted leave of absence for one month for the benefit of his health, upon the expiration of which he will join U. S. F. S. Tennessee.

JULY 26.—First Lieutenant Maucell C. Goodrell, to be captain July 16, vice Washburn, retired.

Second Lieutenant T. Glover Fillette, to be first lieutenant July 16, vice Goodrell, Marine Corps, promoted.

JULY 27.—Major Charles Heywood, granted sick leave of absence for two months from August 1.

JULY 28.—2d Lieutenant Carroll Mercer restored to duty and ordered to report in person to the Commandant, U. S. M. C., for orders.

JULY 29.—Major Augustus S. Nicholson, granted leave of absence for one month from August 4.

CHANGES ON THE PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral McCawley reports the following changes during June on the Pacific Station, under date of Callao, June 30: Lieutenant Alexander Mc-

Crackin, detached from the Adams and ordered to the Shenandoah June 3; Lieutenant Henry McCrea, detached from the Shenandoah and ordered to the flagship Hartford June 3.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. R. Waggener, detached from the Hartford, arrived June 4 and took passage on Shenandoah to Callao, reporting on the Iroquois June 26.

Captain James H. Gillis, reported for command of the flagship Hartford at Payta June 18.

Passed Assistant Engineer William B. Boggs, while on passage to join the Adams, died of yellow fever at Guayaquil June 21, contracted at Panama.

FROM THE PACIFIC STATION.

REAR-ADMIRAL McCawley reports the following movements of vessels of the Pacific Squadron under date of Callao, June 30:

The flagship Hartford was at Payta, June 1 to 22; at sea, June 22 to 28; at Callao, June 28 to 30.

The Shenandoah was at Payta, June 1 to 5; at sea, June 5 to 9; at Callao, June 9 to 30.

The Adams was at Callao, June 1 to 7; at sea, June 7 to 11; at Callao, June 11 to 20; left Callao, June 20, for Coquimbo, since when no news received.

The Mohican left Callao, March 6, for the Islands, since when no news received.

The Iroquois left Coquimbo, May 18, for Caldera; Caldera, May 19 to June 1; at sea, June 1 to 5; at Iquique, June 5 to 11; at sea, June 11 and 12; at Arica, June 12 to 17; at sea, June 17 and 18; Mallendo, June 18 to 21; at sea, June 21 to 25; at Callao, June 25 to 30.

The storeship Monongahela was at Coquimbo during the month.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLES, MD., July 27, 1886.

LIEUTENANT J. T. HAINES, 5th U. S. Cavalry, has been spending a few days with friends in Annapolis. Lieut. Hutchins is acting as Superintendent in the absence of Capt. Ramsay.

Prof. H. D. Todd and family have gone to New Jersey for the summer.

The officers' base ball club, which has been practicing daily on the grounds for the last six months, made its debut on the Academy grounds on Monday afternoon in the presence of about 1,600 spectators.

The opposing team consisted of the second class nine, which has been honing up for this contest for about a year. The array of players presented by the officers is as follows: Pitcher, Lieut. Haines; Catcher, Ensign Haecler; 1st Base, Ensign Hill; 2d Base, Ensign Quimby; 3d Base, Asst. Engr. Sobell; Short stop, Ensign Blish; Left field, Ensign Gill; Right field, Major Goodrell; Centre field, Dr. Steele.

The cadets mustered as follows: Pitcher, Hubbard; Catcher, Robinson; 1st Base, Melson; 2d Base, Monroe; 3d Base, Rowan; Short stop, Morris; Left field, West; Right field, Anderson; Centre field, Williams.

Excitement ran high as the officers came to the bat in the first innings, with Lieut. Haines facing the ball. He smote it for two bases, and the officers were consequently just two bases ahead of their opponents. The game went steadily onward, and so did the runs, especially those of the cadets.

At the early part of the fourth inning the O's were jubilant. To be sure it rained pretty hard, but the Captain of the O's wouldn't think of stopping.

Ridiculous! quoth he, when Dr. Steele meekly asked permission to go below and get dry.

During the fourth inning, however, the O's stood a good chance of winning the game, for there were three men on bases, and none out.

The eyes of the spectators were now fixed on the Marine Barracks, where it was expected the next batter, Ensign Blish, would send the ball. A hushed murmur of excitement was wafted over the spell-bound assemblage as, with set teeth and flashing eye, he advanced manfully to the plate. Mr. B. is instructor in mortar practice, and in the front rank of the crowd stood his class, breathlessly waiting for their teacher to knock the ball several miles into the sky.

He waited patiently for his ball; the darkey who "totes" water stood still in his tracks; the band wound up with a flourish on "See the Conquering Hero Comes;" the fielders stood in the most remote parts of the grounds; the umpire yelled "two strikes," and the ball continued to pass silently to and fro from pitcher to catcher. The critical moment had come. Mr. B. brought his bat around with Herculean energy only to hear it crash against dry air, while the ball rested peacefully in the hands of the catcher. Mr. B.'s chances for glory were gone. The critical moment had passed. The band regained sufficient breath to play "When Johnny Comes Marching Home;" the next two strikers, Major and Doctor, both went out, the rain came down with increased vigor, and the long, wet struggle was over.

The official score is appended:

Officers..... 2 3 3 0—8
Cadets..... 4 5 2 4—15
Errors: Officers, 17,323; Cadets, 908. Earned runs, Officers, 7; Cadets, 14. Time of game, four hours and ten minutes. Umpire, Mr. Shaffer; Referee, Lieut. Green.

In justice to the O's, however, it must be said that they are not discouraged.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

PENSACOLA NOTES.

THERE was much gratification at the Navy-yard upon learning of the safe arrival of Ensign Chas. S. McClain in Washington. He was carried upon a litter to the steam launch about half-past three in the morning and was met at the Palafox Street wharf in Pensacola by the naval ambulance and conveyed to the railroad station. During a part of the time a heavy rain prevailed, and Surgeon Ross, U. S. N., had to exercise the utmost care of his departing patient, who was accompanied to Washington by Mr. Purdon, the apothecary at the Naval Hospital.

Captain Richard L. Hoxie, Corps of Engineers, who is stationed at Montgomery, Ala., has returned to that city after a visit of a month to his little cottage at Fort McRae, at the entrance to Pensacola Bay, where channel work is being done under his supervision. Mrs. Hoxie and baby, and her mother and sister were with him. During their stay, Lieut.-

Comdr. Gibson, commandant of the Navy-yard, took Captain Cochran, of the Marine Corps, Capt. Gragan, 2d Art., and Captain Hoxie out to the "Snapper banks" in search of the delicious gulf fish known as the red snapper. Their luck was not of the best, although Captain Gragan made the magnificent haul of two snappers at one time, weighing about ten pounds each. His line had but two hooks and was not down three minutes. Some of the party got sea-sick.

The Marine Social Club at a recent election made Sergeant Peter Toner President; Corporal John Douglas, Vice-President; Private H. J. McNally, Secretary, and Private Frank L. Thornton, Treas.

The club has a suite of comfortable rooms, a fine billiard table, and provision made for books, newspapers, dominoes, checkers, etc. There is considerable dramatic talent in the club which may be heard from in the future, and it will also promote a ball or two, perhaps, when the cool weather returns.

The chief enjoyments of the marines now are boating, bathing and fishing. Some days they catch so many fish and crabs from the navy-yard wharves that Capt. Cochran has had to build them an extra kitchen, which is dubbed the "fish kitchen."

The young ladies of Pensacola, who did so much to make pleasant the visit of the officers of the North Atlantic squadron last April, have been much interested in the announcement of the result of the examinations of the last class of the six-years' cadets. Some of the dear ones must suffer disappointment, for all could not pass, and it is not always the "perfectly lovely" cadet who gets through, or thinks it worth while to write and communicate his average. In Annapolis and Norfolk they know more about cadet ways than they do in Pensacola.

REVENUE MARINE.

Confirmations July 26 for appointment in the Revenue Marine service:

Daniel J. Alsworth, of Virginia, to be a 3d lieutenant.

J. Charles Harris, of New York, to be a 3d lieutenant.

For promotion in the Revenue Marine service:

3d Lieut. George H. Doty, to be a 2d lieutenant.

3d Lieut. Howard Emery, to be a 2d lieutenant.

3d Lieut. Francis M. Dunwoody, to be a 2d lieutenant.

3d Lieut. John E. Lutz, to be a 2d lieutenant.

Names and Stations of Revenue Cutters.

Alert, 3d Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Bear, Capt. M. A. Healy, on cruise to Arctic.

Bibb, Capt. D. C. Constable, comdg. Oswego, N. Y.

Boutwell, Capt. W. S. Simmons, comdg. Savannah, Ga.

Chase, Capt. L. G. Shepard, comdg. on practice cruise.

Colfax, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, comdg. Wilmington, N. C.

Corwin, Capt. C. A. Abbey, on cruise Seal Islands.

Crawford, repairing at Baltimore.

Coxe, 1st Lieut. W. C. Coulson, comdg. Philadelphia, Pa.

Chandler, 1st Lieut. H. D. Smith, comdg. New York.

Dallas, Capt. Frank Barr, comdg. Portland, Me.

Dexter, Capt. L. N. Stodder, comdg. Newport, R. I.

Dix, Capt. A. A. Fenger, comdg. Key West, Fla.

Discover, Engineer E. P. Webster, Savannah, Ga.

Evring, Capt. T. W. Lay, comdg. Baltimore, Md.

Farrington, Capt. S. S. Warner, comdg. Detroit, Mich.

Forward, Capt. M. L. Phillips, comdg. Mobile, Ala.

Gallatin, Capt. Russell Glover, comdg. Boston, Mass.

Grant, Capt. A. H. Davis, comdg. New York.

Guthrie, Lt. George Williams, comdg. Baltimore, Md.

Hamilton, Capt. Eric Gabrielson, comdg. Phila., Pa.

Hamlin, 1st Lieut. J. A. Slamm, comdg. Boston, Mass.

Harlow, 3d Lieut. A. H. Baker, comdg. San Francisco, Cal.

Hawley, 3d Lieut. C. T. Brian, Mobile, Ala.

Johnson, Capt. J. G. Baker, comdg. Milwaukee, Wis.

McCulloch, Lieut. F. M. Munger, comdg. Charleston, S. C.

McLane, Capt. H. T. Blake, comdg. Galveston, Tex.

Manhattan, Lieut. D. F. Foxier, Whitestone, N. Y.

Penrose, 3d Lieut. O. S. Wiley, comdg. Galveston, Tex.

Perry, Capt. D. B. Hodgeson, comdg. Erie, Pa.

Report, 1st Lieut. W. S. Baldwin, comdg. Chincoteague, Va.

Rush, Capt. C. L. Hooper, at San Francisco, Cal.

Stevens, Lt. W. H. Hand, comdg. New Bern, N. C.

Seward, Capt. J. H. Parker, comdg. Sheldonsborough, Mass.

P. O. address: Bay St. Louis, Miss.

Search, 3d Asst. Eng. C. W. Munroe, in charge, Balt., Md.

Seaford, out of commission.

Vanderbilt, 1st Lieut. C. P. Shoemaker, in charge, East

Moriches, L. I.

Woodbury, Capt. E. L. Deane, comdg. Eastport, Me.

Wolcott, Capt. Jas. B. Moore, comdg. Port Townsend.

Washington, Lieut. J. W. Congdon, comdg. New York.

STATIONS OF COAST SURVEY VESSELS.

W. H. Brownson, Lt. Comdr. U. S. N., Hydrographic Insp'r.

Lt. J. F. Moser, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.

Lt. Geo. H. Peters, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.

Steamer A. D. Baché, Lieut. J. M. Hawley, U. S. N., commanding. Address Machiasport, Maine.

Steamer G. S. Blake, Lt. J. E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., comdg. Address Charlestown, Mass.

Schooner Eagle, Lieut. Chas. P. Perkins, U. S. N., comdg. Address College Point, Queens Co., N. Y.

Schooner Earnest, Lieut. C. T. Forre, U. S. N., Address Tulalip, Snohomish, Wash. Ter.

Steamer Gedney, Lieut. F. H. Crosby, U. S. N., comdg. Address New Haven, Conn.

Steamer Homer, Lieut. E. D. Taussig, U. S. N., comdg. Address Box 2402, San Francisco, Cal.

Steamer M'Arthur, Lieut. J. M. Helm, U. S. N., comdg. Address, Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Steamer Patterson, Lieut. Comdr. A. S. Snow, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Steamer Endeavor, Lieut. G. C. Hanus, U. S. N., comdg. Address Bath Beach, King's Co., N. Y.

Schooner Scourby, Lieut. Francis Winslow, U. S. N., commanding. Address Beaufort, Carteret Co., N. C.

Steamer Arago, Lt. F. S. Carter, U. S. N., comdg. Address Oyster Bay, Queens Co., New York.

Schooner Palmarus, Lieut. D. D. V. Stuart, comdg. Address Greenwich, Conn.

FISH COMMISSION.

The Albatross, Lieut. Commander G. L. Tanner, comdg. At Wood's Holl.

The Fish Hawk, Ensign Louis W. Piepmeyer, comdg. St. Jerome Creek, Md. P. O. address, Ridge P. O., St. Mary's County, Md.

The Lookout, Mate Jas. A. Smith, comdg. Baltimore, Md.

The Grampus, J. W. Collins commanding, at Wood's Holl.

THE war papers in the Century Magazine for August are: "Lee at Fredericksburg," by Major J. Horace Lacy; "The Battle of Fredericksburg," General James Longstreet; "Sumner's Right Grand Division, General Darius N. Couch;" "Franklin's Left Grand Division, Gen. W. Farrar Smith;" "Why Burnside Did Not Renew the Attack on Fredericksburg, General Rush C. Hawkins."

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References:

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1886.

Office, No. 240 Broadway New York.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but
the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will
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Remittances should be made by express, or post-office
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Subscriptions, \$6 a year, and pro rata for a less period. In
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Postage within the United States prepaid. Foreign post-
age, \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription
price.

Change of address will be made as frequently as desired,
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ity for changing the address of the paper. Both the old and
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ARMYNAVY.

OUR AUXILIARY NAVY.

THE Scriptures give commendation to the man
who having but one talent made the best possible
use of it, rather than to him who having ten talents
hid them away in a napkin; by a parity of reason-
ing our Navy Department is to be commended
for the disposition it shows to make the best
use of the very inadequate means placed at
its disposal by Congress. It is incomprehensible
that any of our national legislators should object so
bitterly as some of them do to encouraging our
mercantile marine, and should dole out the public
money in so niggardly a spirit to promote the work
of building up our decaying Navy. Foreign gov-
ernments, England, France, Italy, and Russia, un-
derstand full well the value of the mercantile ma-
rine as providing an auxiliary Navy, which takes
care of itself in peace and is able to render the most
important service in war. Instead of discouraging
the establishment of American lines of steamers by
a senseless howl against subsidies, and the malig-
nant abuse of such men as JOHN ROACH, this patri-
otic prevision encourages the building of steamers
which may serve as cruisers or transports.

While Congress objects to giving aid to our
already attenuated shipping, it is satisfactory to
know that the Navy Department is alive to the im-
portance of the subject, and desirous, in the time of
peace, to prepare itself for the inevitable demands
which war or other disturbance may make upon it.

A few years ago the collection of information of
importance to the Navy, if not wholly neglected,
was prosecuted in so desultory a manner as to be of
little use. Now, the work is systematized and the in-
formation obtained so arranged and classified as to

be instantly available. The advance that has been
made in this department of naval administration is
shown in the assignment of the Board, of which
that most capable and accomplished officer, Com-
modore BRAINE, is the head, to the work of gather-
ing information concerning the vessels of our mer-
cantile marine, which may be made available for
war purposes. If we could hope to see Congress
rise to some appreciation of the dignity of its call-
ing, and forget for a season the oleomargarine ne-
cessities of popular legislation, we might hope for
the passage of a bill granting a bonus to ship
owners for all steamers fulfilling the conditions
which naval authorities deem essential in a first-
class auxiliary cruiser. Meanwhile, we are glad to
know that the Board is meeting with every encour-
agement from ship owners, masters, builders, and
others interested in commercial affairs.

The higher class of steamers of the merchant ser-
vices of all commercial nations will necessarily take
part in future naval wars. This is a fact foreseen
and acknowledged by the great naval powers of
Europe, whose finest and swiftest steamers are
built in conformity with the Government's ideas of
suitable watertight subdivision, and coal protection,
which will enable them to withstand a moderate fire
without serious loss of flotability or motive power.
Such vessels are inspected by the naval authorities,
who make a study of their characteristics and
classify them according to the services for which
they may be specially adapted, and determine the
armament which they shall carry and the necessary
modification in construction to fit them for the pro-
posed service.

A movement in this direction was made on our
part some three years ago, and much valuable infor-
mation was received in regard to our mercantile
fleet; but while good so far as it went it was not
carried to its conclusion. The recent order of the
Secretary of the Navy directing the continuance and
elaboration of this important work will, we trust,
result in much benefit to our facilities for rapid
mobilization and our ability to undertake the move-
ment of troops or to make a speedy show of force
upon the ocean routes of commerce, whether for
the defence of our shipping or the destruction of
that of an enemy, for which we have hitherto been
unprepared. Our auxiliary naval vessels may be
used as scouts or look outs of a squadron of war
vessels, as despatch vessels, as additional cruisers
to prey upon the enemy's commerce, to break up his
trade routes or to cover our own, as torpedo boats
and torpedo-supply vessels (of the *Hecla* class), or to
engage similar vessels belonging to the enemy.

WHAT CONGRESS HAS DONE.

AS THIS will be the last week of the present ses-
sion of Congress it seems a proper time to con-
sider what has been done, and what has been
left undone, and to show what may possibly
be done next session, for the two Services. The
closing days give promise of being the most event-
ful of the session, for within the past few days some
very important action has been taken upon the sub-
jects of rehabilitating our Navy and restoring our
seacoast defences. The House has passed Mr. HER-
BERT's bill for the increase of the Navy, and the
Senate Naval Committee, having taken favorable
action upon it, its final passage may be considered
certain. The Fortification Appropriation bill has
been increased to a very handsome sum by the
Senate and it now only rests with the conference
committee, to determine whether there shall be an
improvement in this branch of the Service. We
give below a complete list of the public measures
relating to the Army and Navy that have become
laws. It will be seen that they are not numerous
and that there are very few of any great importance.
The bills for the relief of the surplus graduates of
the Military Academy and defining the status of
general service clerks are the only two measures
affecting the personnel of the Army of any particu-
lar moment. The Navy has not a single measure
of a general character touching the personnel to its
credit; most of the bills of this class are left on
the calendars.

The MANDERSON bill for giving the infantry arm
a twelve company organization remains on the
Senate calendar, where it was placed months ago.
There is a hope—and only a hope—for it next ses-

sion. The LOGAN bill to increase the efficiency of the Army, having passed the Senate, stands a little better chance, but unless it is reported from the House Military Committee very early next session it will share the fate of many other less deserving measures. The bill for the relief of officers of the Army (graduates), affected by the RODMAN decision, only requires the action of the House to become a law, but the probabilities are that it will not be reached before next session. The Navy bills of importance have not been numerous during the present session; those for giving to the sailor a retired list like the soldier's, with provisions for savings and for a free home aboard ship between enlistments, deserve mention. The regular appropriation bill made little trouble, the conference committee easily effecting a compromise on the disputed points. The House consented to the Senate amendment making the appropriation asked for by Secretary WHITNEY for the four ROACH cruisers and their armament, while the Senate accepted the House provisions for the new observatory building, and for a Naval training ship to be stationed at Philadelphia, to which it had at first objected. Both branches of Congress passed the bill allowing sea duty pay to Lieutenants HARBER and SCHULTZE, while in search of Lieutenant CHIPP and his party.

Following is a list of Public Acts passed:

- No. 4. Appropriating \$600,000 for purchase of the old Produce Exchange Building and site in New York City for Army purposes.
- No. 11. Increasing pensions of widows and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors to \$12 per month.
- No. 12. The Urgency Deficiency bill.
- No. 22. To appoint Lieut. Wm. P. Randall a Lieutenant commander on the retired list of the Navy.
- No. 23. Authorizing the delivery to rightful owners of contents of certain boxes captured during the war.
- No. 31, 40, 54, 72, 98, 115. Granting right of way for railroad purposes through Arsenal and Naval Asylum grounds at Philadelphia, U. S. Powder Depot, near Dover, N. J., Bridesburg Arsenal grounds, Fort Selden, Fort Russell, Fort Laramie and Fort Leavenworth Reservations.
- No. 42. To deliver to Oscar Eastmond a commission as colonel, and to James W. Atwill as Lieutenant colonel, 1st Regt., N. C. Volunteers.
- No. 48. To furnish certificates of discharge to certain members of Missouri Home Guards.
- No. 52. To regulate the promotion of graduates of the U. S. Military Academy.
- No. 55. To remove charge of desertion from rolls and records in A. G. O. against certain soldiers.
- No. 56. To remove the statue of Maj. Gen. John A. Rawlins.
- No. 73. To provide for the study of nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics in public schools, including Military and Naval Academies.
- No. 79. Making appropriations to supply deficiencies for various purposes, including pensions and pay of Army.
- No. 89. Making appropriations for support of Military Academy.
- No. 95. Making appropriations for support of the Army.
- No. 105. Appropriating \$150,000 for additional barracks at the several homes for volunteer soldiers.
- No. 106. For relief of Fitz John Porter.
- No. 114. Making appropriation for payment of invalid pensions.
- No. 122. To provide for sale of Fort Brady, Mich.
- No. 134. To reimburse National Home for disabled soldiers for losses incurred through failure of Exchange National Bank of Norfolk, Va.
- No. 135. To transfer U. S. Barracks at Baton Rouge, La., for educational purposes.
- No. —. Providing for enlistment and defining duties of general service clerks and messengers for the Army.

THE RUMORS FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

We cannot be suspected of any lack of respect for American soldiers, but it certainly should be very gratifying to our professional pride to learn how much higher place the editor holds in public esteem than the soldier. CRAWFORD was murdered on Mexican soil, while on official duty under the orders of his Government which he could not disobey if he would; scarcely a voice is lifted in protest, and no attempt is made to hold any one responsible for the outrage; a Texas editor is juggled for expressing in too open a manner his contempt for Mexican courts and Mexican officials by "assailing" his fellow scribe, when he was forbidden to do so, and the whole Texas frontier is in a blaze. Much as we sympathize with our professional brother we must confess that our bowels are not moved with the compassion that we might otherwise feel if we did not realize that Editor CURTIS is serving a good purpose in calling public attention to the result which naturally follows the disregard of national dignity and honor that was shown in the CRAWFORD case, and which seems, indeed, to characterize the present administration of our State Department. Secretary ENDICOTT is reported as saying, for example: "Don't you think it rather ridiculous to make war on Mexico for the sake of one man when we have tamely submitted for so long to the indignities of Canada upon hundreds of our citizens?" For the first time in a quarter of a century we have a purely civilian administration at Washington, and for the first time within that period civilian ideas are all controlling there. This fact is significant in

considering the possibilities of war with Mexico, for it is a civilian administration of all others that is most likely to involve us in war. The soldier understands the value of the initiative and never suffers himself to drift into a situation that involves war until he means war. With him it is a word and a blow. The man who never means fight is the man of all others most likely to find himself in a position where there is no honorable escape from a contest, and, in matters where national privileges and national passions are involved, this is the man most likely to create a warlike situation which he cannot control. We do not give undue importance to the flurry on the Rio Grande border, but it is a symptom, and a symptom of a condition of things which tends directly to war.

The Mexicans have the same exaggerated idea of their own capacity that prevailed at the South in ante-bellum days, and the United States are in much the same state of ignorance of and indifference to the actual condition of affairs as was the North in 1860. The battles on Mexican soil which we refer to with pride, as illustrating the prowess of American soldiers, are in Mexico dwelt upon with equal pride as giving proof of their superiority to us. The expansion of territory which resulted from that war, and the vast increase of national wealth that followed, were gained at the expense of Mexico; a fact which we may forget but the Mexican never. General GRANT, in his Memoirs, says: "The Mexicans celebrate the anniversaries of Chapultepec and Molino del Rey as of very great victories. . . . Their authorities of the present day grow enthusiastic over their theme when telling of these victories, and speak with pride of the large sum of money they forced us to pay in the end." He also tells us that the army over which TAYLOR achieved his victories was hardly an organization, consisting of conscripts, poorly clothed, worse fed, seldom paid and led by officers in the lower grade but little superior to the men. "With all this," he says, "I have seen as hard stands made by some of these men as I have ever seen made by soldiers." "Now, Mexico has a standing army larger than that of the United States. They have a military school modelled after West Point. Their officers are educated, and, no doubt, generally learn. The Mexican War of 1846-8 would be an impossibility in this generation." The editors of a Mexican history of the war with this country, published in 1848, say "Emancipated from the parent country, yet wanting in that experience not to be acquired while the reins of destiny were in foreign hands, and involved for many years in the whirlwind of never-ending revolutions, the country offered an easy conquest to any who might desire to employ against her a respectable force."

The Mexican, therefore, when he reviews the history of the contest with the United States finds in it no cause for discouragement, in the event of a renewal of hostilities, while it does afford him most abundant occasion for hatred of those who took advantage of his weakness to aggrandize themselves. The Mexican who seeks commercial advantage may favor intercourse with this country, but among the Mexicans on our frontier there is, we believe, an active feeling of antagonism toward the United States and the Americans generally. The surest means of preventing this from developing into acts of aggression is to have it thoroughly understood that a strict reckoning will be exacted for outrages upon American citizenship. On the contrary, we seem to be exerting ourselves to make it appear that we hold this to be of little account. Our public officials may so reason, but the people will not, and if they permit the slightest approach to aggression they may at any time find themselves in a situation from which there is no escape short of war, without a sacrifice of honor which public sentiment will not tolerate. It is an editor this time; it was only a soldier before.

THE Senate has reached the sensible conclusion that Congress can have no further excuse for refusing to provide the means for building up our dilapidated sea coast defences, and has accordingly passed the Fortification bill increased to the substantial, though not unreasonable sum of \$6,830,000. It is to be hoped that the Senate may not find

it necessary to yield in conference. The following are the changes in detail made by the Senate committee in the House bill: An item of \$50,000 is included for continuing the sea wall around Governor's Island; Sec. 2 of the bill appropriating \$500,000 for procuring steel forgings, for guns, carriages, projectiles, etc., and for testing of improvement of the same, is stricken out and the following inserted:

For the purchase, manufacture, and erection of the necessary tools and machinery for the finishing and assembling of heavy ordnance at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; for gun-carriages, projectiles, fuses, powder, implements, and materials for the trial and proof of such ordnance, and to complete the two 10-inch breech-loading steel guns now under fabrication, their trial and proof, and all necessary expenses incident thereto, including compensation of draughtsman on gun construction, \$500,000, to be available until expended.

An additional proviso, which was adopted upon motion of Mr. PLUMB, appropriating \$200,000 "to enable the Secretary of the Navy to provide and erect additional tools and machinery for the finishing and assembling of heavy ordnance at the Washington navy-yard." Among the amendments offered and defeated in the Senate were those introduced by Mr. DOLPH, appropriating \$2,000,000 to carry out the recommendations of the Committee on Coast Defence, and by Mr. SEWELL, appropriating \$100,000 for making and testing two HASKELL multi-charge guns. The bill as passed by the House appropriated only \$620,000. The following new and important sections are added:

Sec. 4. To enable the Secretary of War to contract with the South Boston Iron Works for the construction of ten 12-inch, muzzle-loading, rifled, cast-iron mortars, each of 31,000 pounds weight, at a sum not exceeding \$6,000 each, or six with steel bands, not to exceed \$10,000 each, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, \$60,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided*, That no part of this sum shall be paid for any such guns until after one of the same shall have been completed in accordance with the contract, and shall have endured a firing test of 300 rounds with standard charges adapted to such a weapon; and after such test each of said guns thereafter manufactured, and tested by ten rounds in the same manner, shall be paid for at the price aforesaid, on the completion and satisfactory trial-test of each; all of said guns to be completed within one year from the termination of the first test of the first gun.

Sec. 5. That the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy be, and hereby are, authorized jointly to make contracts with responsible steel manufacturers, after suitable advertisements, to continue not less than 30 days, in newspapers most likely to reach the manufacturers addressed, for the supply of rough bored, rough-turned and tempered steel in forms suitable for heavy ordnance adapted to modern warfare, for Army and Navy purposes, in quantity not to exceed 10,000 gross tons, in quality and dimensions conforming to specifications, subject to inspection and tests at each stage of manufacture and including all the parts of each calibre specified: *Provided*, That no money shall be expended except for steel accepted and delivered; and each bidder shall contract to deliver yearly a specified quantity of each calibre, the time of delivery of the smaller calibres to commence at the expiration of not more than 18 months, and the largest calibres at the expiration of not more than three years from the date of the execution of the contract; and all the forgings shall be of American product and manufactured in the United States; and one-half of the material purchased under this provision shall be for the use of the War Department, and one-half for the use of the Navy Department, in the armament of ships heretofore or hereafter authorized by Congress; and for the purposes of the foregoing provision the sum of \$6,000,000 is hereby appropriated, to be available during six years from the date of the execution of the contract.

SENATOR HAWLEY made a speech on Wednesday, in the course of which he read a letter to him from Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, dated June 9, 1886, in which he says: "The apathy of Congress on this subject would be incredible if it did not confront us. It contrasts with the rivalry which is so conspicuous to insist on our taking a high tone towards foreign notions on every occasion of difference between them and us. It contrasts also with the favor which is shown to schemes of prodigality and schemes to waste the public resources on things known to be absolutely useless. Among the people the desire for liberal appropriations towards the means for public defence is well nigh unanimous. I am well informed as to the popular feeling from the circumstance that more than 700 newspapers from all parts of the country, and representing all political parties, containing expressions upon the subject have been sent to me."

CONGRESSMAN BOUTELLE's able speech on the Naval bill to increase the Naval Establishment, appeared in the Record of July 28, and we extract the following as having particular reference to the bureaus of the Navy Department:

Yet there has been good work done, and our naval corps is capable of designing as good ships as can be built in any country. There is too much of a tendency to belittle and detract from the ability of our own constructors and engineers. I believe that the bureaus of our Navy Department are capable to-day of furnishing as fine models and as excellent designs for the hulls, engines and armament of modern warships as can be produced anywhere under the sun. The shipyard slurs at the Engineer Bureau which is indulged in by those who want us to buy our ships and our machinery abroad find no warrant in the history of the Service. It is a well-known fact that the *Wampanoag*, built in 1868, made an average speed of 16½ knots for 38 hours at sea; an average of 17 knots for 24 hours, and a maximum speed of 17½ knots—the fastest time that had ever been made by any ship of war.

The *Inconstant*, built on a similar model and intended to beat the American ship, succeeded in making only 16 knots an hour. Of another of our vessels, the *Yandania*, whose machinery was designed by the Bureau of Steam Engineering under its

present accomplished Engineer-in-Chief, and concerning which criticisms have been made, the following commendation was expressed by Sir Thos. Brassey in the British Navy, vol. 1, page 545:

"The record of the *Vandalia* affords a good illustration of the efficiency of the type of machinery employed for her. The ship was first commissioned in 1875, and returned home, after a full three years' cruise, late in 1878 in good order, having steamed during her absence the very unusual distance of 26,220 knots. During the entire interval she was never detained a single day in port on account of repairs to the engines or boilers, or for work required in the Engineer's Department. A record equal to this can rarely be found on the logs of any other American ship of war. There can be no more convincing proof needed that the engines and boilers were properly designed and well built, and had excellent management and care during the cruise."

That is an English endorsement, and on this side of the water we have that of Secretary Whitney's Advisory Board, who have accepted the designs of the bureau for the machinery of the new steel cruisers.

COLONEL WALTER MCFARLAND, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., writes to the *Times* of July 27 an interesting letter on the subject of the improvement of the harbor of New York, which has recently been the theme of much discussion in Congress. A bill introduced proposes to transfer the control of all harbor improvements from this Board of Engineers to a board composed of five persons, only one of whom is to be taken from the Engineer Corps. The remaining members are to be a naval officer, a Coast Survey officer, and two civilians—one nominated by the New York Chamber of Commerce and the other selected by the Governor of New Jersey. Colonel MCFARLAND, referring to this bill and to the Board of Engineers, says:

Now let us see who are these engineers and what are their qualifications for the work on which they are engaged.

General Newton, whose name is familiar to all New-Yorkers, and whose work at Hell Gate has given him a world-wide reputation.

General Duane, a New-Yorker, with more than 40 years' of service in every variety of engineering work, and of remarkably sound judgment.

General Abbot, of more than thirty years' experience in engineering, a member of the National Academy of Sciences, and an authority on hydraulics.

General Comstock, of more than thirty years' experience in engineering, a member of the Mississippi River Commission, and for a long time its President; a member also of the National Academy of Sciences, and one of the best informed river and harbor engineers in the world.

These engineers have had more experience in the management of river and harbor works than any one else in this country, and it would be a most extraordinary thing if their professional opinions were to be thrown aside, as one of our representatives has urged, until the opinion of a mixed body, containing only one engineer, should be obtained, for that is what the proposed Harbor Commission is to be. As well throw aside the opinion of a body of skilled physicians in case of dangerous illness, and take in its place the opinion of one physician, one naval officer, one coast survey officer, and two others selected by taking their names out of a hat.

The questions involved are questions of engineering, and need to be determined by the engineers. Should the time ever come when the country feels it necessary to withdraw its confidence from the Corps of Engineers, it need not be driven to transfer their works to men who are not trained to manage them, for the country has plenty of good engineers in it, and New York City alone can furnish all that are needed for its harbor works.

Chairman A. F. HIGGINS, of the Committee on Harbor and Shipping, Chamber of Commerce, also writes a long letter to the *Times* on the subject, which he winds up by saying:

What superhuman qualities attach to the United States Engineers that their judgment and decision should at once be accepted in matters so vital as these, involving the expenditure of millions of dollars and the hazard of irretrievable ruin to great harbors? Far is it from my desire to detract from the ability of this distinguished corps, but in matters concerning harbors and channels I see no reason why they should or do in anywise excel the ripe judgment and experience of Navy officers or the Professors of the Coast Survey, who have made it a life long study. Surely prudence and wisdom demand a combination of them all, and, as well, business experience and mercantile wisdom. And this is what the bill now before Congress seeks to attain.

THE debate in the House this week on the bill to increase the Navy, revealed a most extraordinary condition of things. The Democratic President recommended an appropriation for new vessels, the Democratic Secretary of the Navy urged it and the Naval Committee, under the control of the Democratic majority of the House, brought in a bill appropriating six millions, the committee being practically unanimous in its support. Suddenly, under the direction of what is known as "the steering committee," the Democratic majority changes front and decides that but three millions and a half is to be allowed. So the chairman of the Naval Committee finds himself in the position of being obliged to offer a substitute for his own bill, and to submit to the jeers of his political opponents at his sudden change of front. The case was thus stated by Mr. BOUTELLE:

That bill has rested upon the calendar until to-day. Yet with that expression on file as the deliberate judgment of the committee of this House selected to formulate recommendations in regard to the Navy, we find the chairman of the Naval Committee (again acting upon a majority vote of the committee) practically saying to the House to-day that we ought not to pass the bill that the committee reported; practically saying to the people to-day that the Democratic party through its chosen exponents has reconsidered its purpose of making a substantial contribution to the increase of the Navy establishment; practically saying that the Government of the United States, with its coffers alleged by the Democrats to be so overflowing with money that resolutions are introduced here and forced through, in despite of the counsels of the financial officers of the Government, to rid the Treasury of what is claimed to be its towering surplus in spite of that alleged redundancy of cash,

the majority of the Naval Committee, of the House of Representatives come in here to-day with a declaration in effect that the Government ought not at this time to appropriate so much as \$6,425,000 to supply the deficiency in what the Chief Magistrate of the country declares to have become "a shabby ornament to the Government." We are asked to say to the people of this country that the Government does not need the ships that the Naval Committee in March said we ought to have. We are asked to-day to proclaim to the people that there is no need for the defence which only a few months ago we were urging as essential to the maintenance of the dignity and safety of our Government. We are asked to take up here and pass at the very heel of the session, as a lame and impotent conclusion of all the grand fanfare of what the Democracy were going to do for the Navy, a substitute for the original measure, so hacked and slashed and emasculated that its parent would not recognize the offspring in its present guise.

Now, why, Mr. Chairman—why this change of front? I desire, so far as I am personally concerned and on behalf of my colleagues of the Republican minority, to divest myself and them of every vestige of responsibility for this change in the attitude of the committee upon this great question. Why is it that we are considering here to-day a substitute bill appropriating \$3,500,000 in place of the bill appropriating \$6,425,000?

GENERAL MILES's conduct of Indian affairs in Arizona, as to which there is so much discussion, would seem from this distance to have the advantage of being based upon the theory that we are to trust to our Army rather than to Indian scouts. General MILES's success will, therefore, save us from the humiliating confession that we must let Mr. Apache have his own way with us, and surrender, if at all, upon his own terms. Public sentiment would certainly not tolerate such a method of dealing with any other class of red-handed murderers, and it will be a wholesome stimulus to Army pride if it is found possible to escape it in this case. General MILES believes in that possibility, and for the credit of the Army, we must heartily wish him success.

We have received Naval Professional Papers, No. 20, The Naval Brigade and Operations Ashore, a hand-book for field service, prepared from official and standard authorities by H. K. Gilman, 1st Lieutenant, U. S. M. C. It is a neat pocket manual, published by the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department. It is a compilation from various official and standard authorities such as Wolsey's Soldiers' Hand-book, Wingate's, Laidley's, and Blunt's Manuals, and the works of Captain Bedford, R. N.; Colonel Craighill, U. S. Army; Captain Collum, U. S. Medical Corps; Lieutenant Farrar, U. S. Army, and Lieutenant Regan, U. S. Army. Naval brigades have done excellent service on more than one occasion in our history and a text-book of information for their organization and instruction is a valuable addition to our service literature. The appendix gives a great variety of miscellaneous information, which it is convenient for officers to always have at hand. A pocket for carrying memoranda is included in the binding. The twelve chapters of the work are devoted to organization and equipment, landings, marches, guards and sentinels, ceremonies, camps, small arms practice, law, field fortification, passage of rivers, signalling, cooking, and sanitary suggestions.

THE order which follows does not appear with the other orders to the Army issued by competent authority, but as it has been received by the officer commanding one of our Southern posts, who sends it to us, we presume it is to be considered official:

[Postmarked, Douglas, Ga. 1
July 11, 1886.]

to the military post commander St Augustine Fla
Sir I want you send six companys of Soldiers to west
Tocoy and hang that mrs cruse She wanted cruse to Kill to get my place

I want you to Send the Soldiers to William Silcox and hang him and his wife they are both Orange Conspirators
She is the Daughter of Schemus a quack he was chief of the pirates on my place in the old countre her and Silcox got married to kill me and get my place he is a conspirator Acting for the Scotch She is the same for the chneces I Sent you orders one time to hang Afrons wife I heard you did but She raised her Again with the magic it me Silcox wanted to Shoot instead of maintain his wife told him that I was Martain he Shot Martain instead of me

these are the head of the Conspirators Silcox for the Scotch his wife for the Chneces

Afrons wife for the Irish and dutch Sir want you to kill all them frinch on that railroad between Augustine and Jackson they are working Around them Shingle mills on that road

be Shure and Obeey these Orders in these depends your safety and mine

Yours truly
PETER FITZGERALD, Emperor of Great Britton Comander
in Chief of the Army in Navy

JOHN ERICSSON, who celebrated his eighty-third birthday on Saturday of this week, contributes to *Nature* of July 15 a most entertaining and valuable article on the subject of "The Lunar Surface and its Temperature." Captain Ericsson holds that what are usually supposed to be the craters of extinct lunar volcanoes are in reality huge annular lunar glaciers. He combats the theory that the moon is a waterless globe, estimating that it has a quantity of water corresponding with a mean depth of 7,250 feet of the terrestrial ocean. "The correctness of Sir John Herschel's demonstration in proving the tendency of the water on the lunar surface to flow to the hemisphere furthest from the earth must," he says, "be disproved before we reject the assumption that the quantity of water on the sur-

face of the moon bears the same proportion to its mass as the quantity of water on the earth to the terrestrial mass."

OUR Washington correspondent reports as follows: "There are no new developments in the case of editor Cutting, the American who is imprisoned in Mexico. The refusal of the Mexican authorities to release him, upon the demand of the Secretary of State, creates no uneasiness at either the State Department or the War Department. The officials at Washington are inclined to believe the refusal to be due to inability of the Central Government of Mexico to enforce its wishes in the more remote and disorderly sections of the country, where uprisings and revolutions are of frequent occurrence. In this connection the massing of Mexican troops at El Paso is regarded as a shrewd military movement on the part of the authorities to quell any incipient revolution rather than a menace to the United States, notwithstanding the threatening attitude of the people there. As near as can be learned the Secretary of War has not been called upon to afford protection to the border by ordering additional troops to Fort Bliss, and it seems to be the official opinion that the difficulties arising from editor Cutting's imprisonment will be amicably settled in a short time."

A NUMBER of gentleman residing in a pleasant neighborhood, within one hour's ride from New York by rail, are proposing to establish an organization for social purposes, with a club-house and grounds, having accommodation for out-of-door as well as indoor pastimes. They have applied to us to learn whether it is possible to obtain the services of a retired non-commissioned officer who would take charge of the house and grounds. He will be furnished with quarters, and his compensation will depend in a measure upon the success of the enterprise, to which he is expected to contribute. It is desired that he should, under the instruction of a board of management, attend to laying out the grounds, keeping the accounts, collecting the annual dues, etc. If any of our readers can suggest such a person, they will please write to "Pocantico," care of this office.

THE Second Comptroller has decided in the case of Lieut.-Col. Kellogg that an aide-de-camp is entitled to the increase of pay pertaining to that officer from the time he receives and accepts the appointment. The question arose over the construction to be given the term "while serving on his staff," which is contained in the law allowing aides to the Lieutenant-General the rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel of Cavalry.

MR. J. M. BARRETT, General W. T. Sherman's private secretary, now has an office in the Army Building, New York, and is prepared to answer any questions from pension claimants or Army societies which may be directed to General Sherman.

(From the Washington Post, July 28)

FOR GEN. HANCOCK'S WIDOW.

REPRESENTATIVE GLOVER, of Missouri, whose family has long been intimately connected with Gen. Hancock's, has learned that the War Department has never done the proper thing by the General in regard to the expenses incurred by him in entertaining the French officers who, as the guests of this Government, participated in the centennial celebration in 1881 of the surrender of the English to the combined French and American forces at Yorktown. Under direct instruction from the Secretary of War, Mr. Glover says, Gen. Hancock entertained these guests.

He paid out his own money, and has never been reimbursed by the War Department. He was paid a trifle, just enough to acknowledge the legitimacy of the claim, but the bulk of what the General expended—about \$2,500—has never been repaid. These facts have recently been pressed upon Representative Glover by some St. Louis friends, who are also well acquainted with the Hancock family. Gen. Hancock left no wealth behind him, and Mr. Glover wants this money paid to the widow. Instead of introducing in Congress a bill of relief, which is a shape he did not wish to make the case assume, he drafted a resolution asking for the appointment of a special committee of three to inquire into the matter and report back to the House upon the claim. The resolution is now under consideration by the Committee on Rules and a committee will probably be appointed by the Speaker before Congress adjourns.

Representative Glover's father, who was a distinguished lawyer, and General Hancock were close personal friends for many years. It was asserted, and is still believed by many, that the celebrated letter which Hancock, during the reconstruction period, addressed to Pease, the carpet-bag Governor of Texas, advocating the supremacy of the civil law over the military, the letter which is said to have nominated Hancock for the Presidency, was written, not by Hancock, but by Glover, Sr. But the assertion was false and the belief is wrong. "I know," said Representative Glover to a Post reporter yesterday, "that my father did not write that letter; he told me so himself, and in the same way I know that the letter was written by General Hancock himself." When Representative Glover's father died General Hancock was one of the pallbearers.

THEIR LEVEL BEST.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE partisan and ardent support given to each by the followers and admirers of Generals Crook and Miles has, to the "looker-on in Venice," very much the same interest that the old man experienced in witnessing the fight between his wife and the bear—he did not care which whipped.

This unseemly controversy, carried on in the Army by personal supporters, outside by the press, seems to have been reduced to the task of showing which one did nothing with the greatest effort; who produced the least effect from the most attempts; who brought about the fewest results from the largest number of chances. One side is apologizing for and explaining past failures. The other is deprecating criticism on the futile efforts of the present.

Both sides are compelled to admit that up to the present, the result achieved by either leader is nothing, and that the settling of the Apache and the Apache question is still in blissful uncertainty, and the end of the campaign no one knows. The pursuit of Geronimo has been likened, by one side, to the game of hare and hounds. A peep at the present engineer map of Arizona and New Mexico, checked with its "Districts of Observation," gives the other side the impression that the pursuit had changed into a game of chess, with the present possibilities of its ending in a stale mate.

It is unfortunate that Geronimo has not fallen into this adaptation and spaced off his field of action into chess board shaped "Districts," but still more disgusting, that he will not stay on the board, but moves himself, queen and pawns, knights, and all beyond its edges into—Mexico! Who can play chess with such an adversary as that?

One clique condemns the use of Apache scouts in pursuing their brethren; shows that they were continually betraying the movements of our troops to the hostiles, and were supplying their inimical kindred with friendly ammunition, and their final and grand betrayal in allowing Geronimo to escape, well supplied with munitions of war of their giving, and thus caused prolongation of the war and—the controversy.

The other side does not deny this, but simply gives a Roland for this Oliver, by suggesting that the substitution of the Navajo for the Apache as a scout, is but making a distinction without a difference; that the Navajo did not cover himself with glory as thickly as with war paint in the campaign against Victoria; nor, for the short experience obtained from his use last winter, is there a safe deduction to be drawn that he will be truer than his predecessor, and that last autumn a line of troops was established across a part of New Mexico, whose duty lay chiefly in preventing the hostile Apaches from reaching the Navajo Reservation for protection and concealment.

The coterie of the departed chief declare there were not troops enough, though the leader asserted that he had sufficient.

The coterie de l'autre are positive that there are not troops enough, but the chief will not ask for more because the default leader said he had enough.

While there is remorse among them that were, because nothing was done, there is regret and despondency with them that are, because of a like result. The grand summing up seems to be that one side was born to failures, the other side achieved failures, and the people have failures thrust upon them.

"Remorse and regret are halcyon brothers," ought not that tie of sentiment, that relationship of feeling, make both sides akin, and stop this semi-fraternal quarrel?

We outsiders know and believe that each has done and is doing all that mortal white man can do; that the officers and men are struggling and straining every nerve to bring about different results; that these men have marched unheard-of distances, have undergone the severest hardships and privations, and, finally, that they have fought, but—*nihil fit!*

REVERDY.

THE LEE MAGAZINE GUNS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

PERMIT me to add a few words to the article and correspondence on magazine arms which your correspondent, F. A., has narrowed down in his letter of July 24 to the single issue of the merits of the Lee system as it at present exists, compared with such other guns as contain a larger number of cartridges.

He says the Lee system may be made to carry six, eight, or ten cartridges as well as five, but maintains that it is preferable as it stands. And the fact that it is not made to carry more shows conclusively enough that the manufacturers of the arm are of his opinion.

Now it is notorious that both in this country and in the various states of Europe where the Lee guns have been tried, this small number of cartridges and the way in which they are carried, have, more than any other point about it, contributed to its want of success.

No doubt the Lee gun contributed to the successes of the Chinese in Tonquin, and no doubt also they were used against some French troops armed with the Kropatschek. As a matter of course the French military organ, quoted by your correspondent, makes the most of this circumstance.

But to make such a statement of any value whatever, in a controversy on the respective merits of rival systems of magazine arms, the numbers brought into the field on both sides should have been stated, or approximated. The fact most probable is that the mere carrying by the Chinese of modern long range breechloading arms, instead of matchlock or muzzle loaders, would have been sufficient to decide the fate of the small, ill-supplied, and outnumbered French detachments opposed to them; and that as magazine arms the Lee guns never had a chance of developing their real powers at all.

This system will always demand a more perfect drill and exercise than almost any other, the rapid exchange of the boxes, even on the drill ground, being an art in itself, and to this it is wholly improbable that the Chinese attained under fire.

What your correspondent says about a 15 shotgun as opposed to a 10 shot to the disadvantage of the latter is beside the mark, as until the weight of and size of our cartridges is greatly reduced, of which there seems no immediate probability, such a weapon would be both too heavy when charged, and too cumbersome when empty for convenient use in the field.

Ten cartridges has been settled on by the consensus of European military opinion as the smallest number that should be carried to make a magazine arm fully efficient, and this limit has been fixed for all the world by the action of the two greatest military powers of modern times, France and Germany; both of whom before doing so had every opportunity of studying the Lee system, and estimating the value of such arguments as your correspondent uses. The Lee system would have been easier of construction, than the more powerful weapons they have adopted, and their action has definitively, I should imagine, closed the door against it, in its present form, everywhere except, perhaps, in Cochín, China, or among those other semi-barbarous nations who can afford to neglect the considerations to which others must give heed under penalty of that annihilation to which your correspondent alludes.

BIBLES FOR THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

BIBLES and Testaments for the Army have been generously furnished by the American Bible Society for years past, and a small stock of these books has been kept at this office for distribution as needed. Application for these books may be made to the undersigned, or to Dr. Alexander McLean, cor. sec. Bible House, New York, as may be preferred. Orders that cannot be filled here will be transmitted to the society in New York.

G. D. CROCKER.

St. Louis, Mo., July 23, 1886.

IF IT WASN'T FOR THE BLIND.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I HAVE read with interest Zadock's letter in number of June 28, as to "why soldiers desert." Permit me to say a few words: Zadock complains that "in many instances the functions of government are Asian mysteries to the enlisted man." That is just where the trouble is. The enlisted man, as a rule, is not properly instructed in regard to his relations with the government. He neither fully understands his duties nor his rights. If he would take the trouble to inform himself there would not be so much unreasonable grumbling and he would not be left to get his knowledge of military law by experience in the guardhouse. The acquisition of sufficient knowledge for a man to know when he is well treated should be compulsory. When a man feels aggrieved at reasonable restraint there is a defect in his education.

To say that the enforcing of discipline is the cause of desertion is simply to admit that it is impossible to maintain the Army, for without it an army cannot exist.

When a soldier in any manner whatever, becomes "oblivious" of his duty, it is high time that he be brought to a realizing sense of the same in some way or other. No sensible man can expect to commit a breach of discipline and go unpunished. Whatever means is employed must be to the purpose. Punishment cannot, in any form, be agreeable. The fact that my comrade in Texas "kicks" against the method of "blinds," is *prima facie* evidence that that mode of punishment is effective.

There are many reasons why the imposing of fines is a just and proper method of enforcing military discipline:

1. The soldier is sworn to obey all lawful orders, and to serve honestly and faithfully. If he fails in his duty he breaks his contract with the Government. Therefore, his pay is not justly due. 2. Since the abolition of corporal punishment, such as flogging, etc., the means and methods of enforcing obedience are limited. I do not think, nor do I believe my comrade would contend, that he would rather go back to the old way, and submit to a prescribed number of lashes on the bare back, or be tied up for a number of hours, or any other of such methods as were formerly considered indispensable to the service. 3. If a soldier spends his money in getting drunk and neglecting his duty, to deprive him of his pay is to strike a blow directly at the cause which renders him "oblivious." 4. In bringing men to trial extra expense is incurred on the part of the Government. If the man is found guilty it is right that he should cover such expense with an indemnity. A bad soldier should not cost the Government more than a good one. 5. If fines were abolished longer terms of confinement would be necessary. Meanwhile the duties devolving upon the remainder of the command would be made all the harder on account of the number of prisoners.

Very often, when duty is hard, we hear the expression, "The guardhouse would be a picnic if it wasn't for the blind."

Such complaints as the one here replied to simply prove the necessity of improving the tone of the service. Better inducements to enlistment, coupled with a vigorous policy of pruning, would have a wonderfully salubrious effect.

JUNIOR.

PORT LYON, COL.

TO MR. T. H. S. HAMERSLY.

PORT SULLY, DAK. TY., July 22, 1886.

EDITOR ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL: For the information of officers stationed at remote posts, I request the publication of the following letter. Mr. Hamersly has taken no notice of it, nor of the one previously written, nor has he either sent the magazines or refunded the money.

1st Lieut. Brown, R. Q. M., 11th Inf., subscribed and paid as I did, for the two magazines. He has received the "United Service" regularly, but not a single copy of the "Century."

RICHARD I. DODGE, Col. 11th Inf.

PORT SULLY, DAK. TY., June 5, 1886.

T. H. S. Hamersly, 895 Broadway, N. Y.:

SIR: In Jan. 7, 1886, I sent you a check for \$6, in continuation for 1886 of my subscription to the "United Service" and "Century" magazines, which you had furnished during the year 1885. Since then I have received the "United Service" for January, February and March only, and not a single "Century."

I have already written to you once in regard to this neglect, or worse, without receiving any reply whatever. If you conduct your business in this manner you cannot expect to receive the support of officers, who, being on the frontier, are forced to rely on the promises of publishers for their reading matter.

Either send both magazines regularly (with the back number from the "Century," or refund the money, except for the three copies of the "United Service," and we will call it quits. Yours, etc.,

RICHARD I. DODGE, Col. 11th Inf.

THE POWDER DEPOT.

THE Newark Sunday Call has an interesting article on the U. S. Powder Depot at Dover, N. J., and gives a minute account of its present and prospective capabilities. "The present commanding officer," says the Call, "is Major Joseph P. Farley, of the Ordnance Corps, U. S. A. Up to the present time \$380,000 has been appropriated for the purchase and improvement of the land and the erection of buildings, and \$340,000 has been expended, and it is estimated that the total cost of the depot will reach \$760,000. When the post is completed an ordnance

detachment with officers will be stationed there, and military discipline will be enforced as at all other military posts. It is expected that with the completion of the railroad leading directly to the magazines doors powder will soon be stored at this post."

CRUISE OF THE DESPATCH.

THE U. S. S. *Despatch*, Lt. W. H. Emory commanding, has returned to the Brooklyn Navy-yard, having completed her cruise of the Long Island and New Jersey coasts in search of sunken wrecks. She left the Navy-yard on July 17, carrying a supply of 100-pounder torpedoes. The first vessel discovered was a three-master, with spars attached, about 40 miles southeast of Sandy Hook in 15 fathoms of water. The torpedo was taken on board one of the ship's cutters, conveyed to the wreck, lowered with a chain to the foot of the masts and fired by a dynamo carried in the whale boat after the cutter had retreated. No effort was made to blow up the hull, as it was sufficient to remove the masts at that depth of water. The torpedoes worked splendidly. The second vessel was found about 20 miles southeast, one-quarter east, of Barnegat light, and was also a three-master. Six torpedoes were exploded at the bottom of the masts, in 15 fathoms of water, and the impediments were completely removed. The third vessel was probably a square rigger. She had been reported often and the variety of the reports conveyed the idea that there were several vessels of the kind at different points of observation, whereas there was but one reported by a number of observers from different standpoints, and evidently out in their reckoning. At all events, she exhibited a single mast, with a gaff attached. This vessel was found 34 miles east of Absecon, lying in 20 fathoms of water. Two well applied torpedoes cleaved her decks and left a free way to any vessel cruising in that locality. The hulk was evidently that of a large vessel. The explosion brought up very little wreckage. Only a ladder and a boat oracle came to the surface.

The *Despatch* then ran inside of Sandy Hook for information and ascertained that another wreck had been reported. Capt. Emory put to sea again and searched the places indicated, but after several fruitless searches over the ground designated by the reports of shipmasters he was persuaded that the vessel reported was one of the craft already destroyed. He then returned to the yard and reported the results of the cruise.

The search for such small objects as a vessel's topmasts in the trackless sea is no small undertaking. The success of the *Despatch* during the six days outing will be gratifying to the underwriters, to shipowners, and to seamen coasting along shore.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Postal.—Write a courteous letter to the Secretary of War, Washington, D. C., on the subject, explaining in full your wishes and intentions.

Inquisitive.—When will vacancies occur at West Point in 1st and 2d Districts of Rhode Island? Ans.—In June, 1889 and 1887, respectively.

G. F.—Gen. U. S. Grant, while 1st Lieutenant, 4th Inf., was stationed at Benicia, Cal., in 1852. While Captain, 4th Inf., was stationed at Humboldt, Cal., in 1854.

A Subscriber.—Par. 2727, Army Regs., 1881, as amended by G. O. 107, A. G. O., of 1884, prescribes that the rank of Sergeant-Major will be indicated by "three bars and an arc of three bars."

T. K. asks if the U. S. S. *Jamestown* was on the China Station in 1861? Ans.—The *Jamestown* was not on the Asiatic Station in 1861, but did up in ordinary at Philadelphia. She sailed for the China Station in 1862.

Co. H, 5th Inf., asks: Can retained pay be withheld if discharged without character (not by sentence of General Court) even if the soldier has served his full term? Ans.—Yes; repeated trials and punishments for misconduct during term of enlistment warrant forfeiture of retained pay.

Subscriber.—See General Orders 31, A. G. O., series of 1883, in regard to the transportation by Q. M. D. of professional books, etc. If the books you refer to are necessary in the performance of your duties all you have to do is to certify accordingly, and they will be shipped as public baggage.

Graduate asks where he should apply in order to ship as an apothecary in the U. S. Navy and the chance for obtaining a berth just low. Ans.—Apothecaries are appointed by the surgeon of a ship. Watch the Naval orders and when you see a surgeon ordered to sea make application to him for appointment. For requirements see par. 11, page 66, Navy Regulations.

P. Q. M. asks why the clothing allowance of a principal musician of infantry should exceed that of a P. Q. M. Sergeant, the cost of their clothing being about the same (they wearing the same uniform, except as to facings, chevrons, stripes, etc.)? Ans.—The reason assigned by the Q. M. General's Office is that the cloth furnished the P. Q. M. S. is of better quality than that furnished the principal musician, and consequently cost more. There is no difference in the quality of the grid chevrons, but the design of the P. Q. M. Sgt. is more difficult to make than the musician's, and hence the Department is compelled to pay more for the work.

J. H. T. asks: 1. What year did the through trains on any railroad commence taking water without the train stopping for the purpose? Ans.—In 1860 Ramsbottom's troughs for picking up water without stopping were laid down on London and Northwestern Railway (England.) They were first used on the New York Central in 1870.

2. What year did the railroad companies commence using the air brakes? Ans.—Westinghouse's first patent for non-automatic air brake was taken out in 1869. The first train was also fitted in that year on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Westinghouse automatic brake was first patented in 1872, and trains were fitted with it very shortly afterwards. The improved form of triple valve, having a piston instead of diaphragm, was first used at the Newark brake trials in 1875.

THE 2d Comptroller allowed the following Mexican War claims this week: Henry Stanton, dec'd., late Col. and Asst. Q. M. Gen., U. S. Army, \$143.88; Justin Dimick, dec'd., late Bvt. Col. 1st U. S. Art., (Mexican War), \$37.50; James Stuart, late Bvt. Capt. U. S. Mtd. Rifles, (Mexican War), \$62.50; Richard E. Hyde, late Pvt. Co. E, 3d Mo. Mtd. Vols., \$24; Wm. M. Grier, late Capt. 1st U. S. Dragoons (M. W.) and Col., U. S. A. (retired list), \$150.

THE Russian authorities are about to expend considerable sums of money on the improvement of the Black Sea ports.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE NEW YORK CAMP OF 1886.

Upon the evacuation of the camp on Saturday, July 17, by the 69th Regiment, the 65th Regiment, of Buffalo, Col. T. S. Waud, and a battalion consisting of four separate companies under command of Major J. Fred. Ackerman, took possession.

So far there had been little difference in the quality of men and company officers, except that the 69th exhibited superior physique, and that some of the separate companies were ahead in intelligence and drill. It was the disposition of officers and men, their tractability, on which the success of the week's work depended, and not the knowledge which they carried with them to the encampment. A certain degree of progress in various directions as the result of previous duty here exhibited on arrival, cannot be denied to any organization, but still the amount of ignorance exposed when removed from the dark ruts of armory routine to the broad open field, is simply incredible. To this rule there has, so far, been no exception, the 65th included. That colonels are astonished when they receive the daily "bill of errors" committed by their company commanders on company and skirmish drill, is no surprise. A colonel sees his command from six to a dozen times during the drill season, meandering through a battalion drill, where the same mistakes are committed year in and year out, and where the lesson as soon as taught goes out the other ear only to have the same mistakes committed the next time. As to company drills, the regimental commander exercises but limited supervision and the captains usually have *carte blanche*. With few exceptions their sole aim is to bring up their commands to a certain degree of automatic precision in executing a wheel or a march in company front in order to gain a puff from a local paper on the occasion of some review or some junketing turn out. The requirement of practical soldiering are lost sight of, the study of text-book treating on subjects useful to know on actual duty is neglected, and then when they are called out for service they are helpless, the butt of the ridicule of their subordinates, and of the censure of their superiors. There is a certain class, and fortunately the majority, who acknowledge their defects and show a disposition to learn, and these reap the full benefits of the encampments. Another class, fortunately the minority, try to cover up their pitiable ignorance by an assumption of arrogance, declare that they command their own companies, are competent to instruct them, and do not need, nor will they allow, the interference of an infernal State instructor.

This class generally neither learns nor forgets anything. The expense of the camp is thrown away in their cases, and the only thing they are fit for is to be got rid of as soon as possible. Under the present system at the camp the State authorities can hardly fail to gain a thorough knowledge of the disposition and capacity of every officer, and this knowledge will prove of great service when the time for another separation of the chaff from the wheat arrives. Fortunately for the camp, nearly every regimental or battalion commander so far has acted in accord with the State authorities, and with theoretical instruction by the State officers, practical drills on the field and theoretical lessons by the colonels and constant attention to duty, even if it is perfunctory, the most conceited could, and did, not fail to learn at least something. These are the advantages and disadvantages of the camp, which repeat themselves more or less every week, the only exception from the rule, generally speaking, being the separate companies, which, although deficient on many points, yet exhibit a more thorough appreciation of the advantages put at their disposal by the State than the city troops, and therefore the work of the several provisional battalions takes the lion's share of interest manifested in the camp this year. For this same reason and because it was the first opportunity as an independent commander of Major Ackerman, the provisional battalion drew much attention away from the 65th.

The battalion was composed of three fine, large companies, and one skeleton organization which hardly turned out 16 files in single rank, and which should, therefore, have been substituted by some other company with more vitality and energy. The 32d Company especially exhibited a degree of precision in its movements which gave evidence of careful instruction and which overshadowed the performance of every company on the field whenever the regiment and the battalion paraded together. Capt. Eddy, who certainly deserves credit for the evident pains he has taken in the training of his command, could improve its appearance if he would abolish the unnecessary and untactical stamp which accompanies the execution of the command's march and halt—practices which have long been banished from the military vocabulary and which are not tolerated in any organization with any claims to real soldierly qualities. The company otherwise showed itself superior in obedience and promptness during the entire camp.

The trouble at first with the provisional battalion was to get them into shape for working together. Each company had methods of its own on drill as well as in the management of its internal affairs, and this difference extended even to the drummers, who all beat their calls according to their own individual fancies. The drum major had his hands as full as the battalion commander, and the pupils in both cases were willing, and this fact soon secured a harmonious system of work all around, which was surprising if the brief period in which the whole thing was accomplished, is taken into consideration. The amount of work required to bring four companies organized and brought up in isolated regions on principles as original as they are erroneous, into shape as a practical, serviceable battalion can only be appreciated by those who have themselves undertaken the task or those who have witnessed the process. Companies of this kind generally bring nothing into camp with them beyond a fair manual or some knowledge of the school of the company and a good will to learn. As to ceremonies, guard duty, battalion movements, etc., their ideas are generally confused, but their good will usually carries them through and they generally leave with a superior record. With respect to guard and sentry duty they came better prepared this year than before on account of the visits of the State Instructor during

the spring, which greatly facilitated their progress. The main difficulty for a provisional commander is to form a correct estimate of the capabilities and peculiarities of his organizations. This once obtained his road is smooth and his task easy in comparison with that of the colonel who takes his own organization into camp. The latter, like the prophet of old, is least appreciated by his own organization, and usually, on account of various considerations, scarcely dares to apply regulations and disciplinary measures with full force. The provisional commander has no such considerations. He is a stranger to his subordinates, is free in his relations to his command, and therefore has no drawback in fully carrying out the programme. The correctness of these facts has repeatedly been proven by experience, and to them the success which has attended the camps of the provisional regiments is in a great measure due. Major Ackerman, whose whole heart was in his task, by energetic and judicious measures, and assisted by a competent staff, had the satisfaction of seeing his efforts thoroughly appreciated by his subordinates.

Notwithstanding considerable waste of time on account of rain and unfavorable weather, the battalion before the end of the week worked as a unit, the men were reduced to an almost perfect system in rendering military courtesies, and considerable advance in skirmish work was made; the latter fact being prominent at a battalion skirmish drill with blank ammunition on the morning of the last day in camp. Of course, the two large companies made a better showing than the two small ones, whose proficiency and progress were in accordance with their size; but the results obtained as a whole were highly satisfactory, and the value of separate companies if properly instructed was as clearly proven as on the occasion of the first experiments of this kind two years ago.

To again repeat in detail the numerous deficiencies shown by officers, non-commissioned officers and privates on guard mounting, in sentry duty, parades, battalion drills, skirmish and company drill, military courtesies, etc., especially during the first few days after arrival in camp, is a needless task. Organizations repeat the same mistakes from week to week, and render the work of instructors, camp commanders, and observers equally irksome and monotonous. While the separate companies were redolent with inexperience and defects, the condition of the 65th was still worse, and, besides, its faults were only partially eradicated with great trouble. The enlisted personnel was not up in quality and intelligence to that of the separate companies, and in several cases the company commanders did not exhibit the proper disposition necessary to achieve a reasonable degree of progress. This was particularly so in the beginning of the week. They did not understand skirmish, company, nor battalion drill, and while the separate companies were also defective in this respect, there were reasonable grounds in their case for the existing condition of affairs. We are aware that the 65th have had difficulties for years back, but now they have a large, well-equipped armory, equally suitable for the practice of skirmishing and guard duty and battalion drill, and for this reason their want of knowledge was all the more surprising. There is no drill as simple and plain as skirmish drill; the whole comprises hardly more than a dozen or so different movements and commands, and the tactics are so explicit that a mistake seems impossible; and yet we constantly hear false commands followed by movements equally false—and all this is due to the want of a proper exercise of common sense as well as ignorance of tactics. So much has been said and written on this subject, and the camp has been written up in various directions for four consecutive seasons so thoroughly, that any officer by simply studying the accounts of the doings of other organizations would naturally get posted, and therefore it is only the indifferent and lazy who render themselves subject to criticism on this account. We do not refer to the 65th alone, but every regiment comes more or less under the same category.

To the 65th, considering their state of preliminary instruction when they came into camp, probably belongs the credit of fair progress, but they did not leave the camp in that improved state as did the companies comprising the Provisional Battalion.

Before closing, however, we consider it our duty, in justice to the regiment, to state that the reports in the daily papers as to the bad behavior of the men in Peekskill, etc., were unfounded. Doubtless there may have been now and then some instances of ruffianism, as can hardly be avoided wherever several hundred men who consider themselves free from all social restraints congregate. It is unfair and unjust, however, to summarily condemn a whole regiment for this reason. The fact is that, as a rule, the correspondents sent to camp by the daily papers have no knowledge of military matters whatever, but they are on the lookout for the slightest incident with the least tinge of the sensational. Incidents of no importance whatever are worked into what they call "readable matter," and thus false impressions about the camp are scattered broadcast through the country. This has been the case for years, to the great annoyance of the State authorities, not on account of the stories themselves, but because they hide the real solid work of the camp, give an impression that the entire thing is a junketing trip, and render the securing of the necessary appropriation a difficult matter.

The 65th as an organization were as well behaved as other troops who have been here; a statement which is not only based on our own observation, and on that of the State officers, the caterers, the employees of the Ordnance Department, and others around the camp, but also on the statements of impartial Peekskill citizens, who were specially interviewed for the purpose by New York detectives sent by Adjutant General Porter to ascertain the truth.

A CREDITABLE MARCH.

The march of Company B, 23d Regiment, Capt. William V. King, from New York to the State Camp at Peekskill, is not simply a proof of the enterprise and enthusiasm of that company. As the "military test of physical endurance" of a whole company composed of the ordinary materials from which regiments like the 23d are made up, and not as the result of a contest of a few practised individuals specially picked out for the purpose, the success of

the undertaking is of importance to the entire National Guard. It has been the tendency of many of what are regarded as the best organizations to ignore the utility of excursions of this kind in favor of certain periodical turnouts of which there was recently an example at Newport, while commanders who endeavored to introduce sound soldierly exercises have had the satisfaction of being pointed out as impractical enthusiasts and cranks. This tendency towards the feather-bed and burrah style of soldiering, although on the decrease, is still sufficiently strong to prove a serious obstacle in the road of reform and progress, and a constant source of annoyance to those who have undertaken to put the National Guard on a proper basis. When, therefore, an organization voluntarily undertakes to break down the barrier, and thoroughly accomplishes the task, its pluck deserves recognition in every direction.

Co. B, 49 strong, started on its march at about 6.30 p. m., Friday, July 23, equipped in the 22d Regt. fatigue dress, with white leggings added for the occasion, carrying knapsacks with blankets rolled, haversacks, canteens, muskets, belts, etc., accompanied by a small wagon which contained cooking utensils, etc., and the overcoats of the men. The command was preceded by a small advance guard under Lieut. W. J. Maldbhof, for the purpose of picking out the proper road for the main command and for practice of the men in that sort of duty. The advance was accompanied by a bugler who, on reaching cross or diverging roads indicated by a signal the proper direction to be taken by the main body. No tents were taken along and the men in order to rest had to take to the bare ground, preparing their own meals, and collecting the necessary firewood for the purpose whenever necessary. The first halt was made at Glenwood, where a short but well appreciated supper was partaken of and then the march was taken up until Irvington was reached, where the command went into bivouac for the night in an open horse shed in rear of the village church. Though unused to this style of dormitory the unusual exertion and the bracing mountain air soon reduced the whole command, except the guard, to a sound slumber, which was only interrupted when the bugle bright and early sounded the reveille. After breakfast the column resumed its march, resting during the heat of the day on the banks of a cool creek with excellent bathing facilities, of which the command availed itself to man with the most satisfactory result. Peekskill was reached about 9.30 p. m., Saturday, and as this hour was too far advanced to warrant an immediate entry into the camp, a second bivouac, this time in a cattle field, whose owner consented to drive the cattle into an opposite corner of the lot, was determined upon. The nights in this region are usually raw, but the swinging, elastic step of the company, as to a man they ascended the heavy grade of the camp road on Sunday morning, at once dispersed all doubts as to any ill-effect of the tramp. In fact, there was not a man who was not fit to enter on duty then and there. They were warmly welcomed at the camp especially by the Adjt.-General, and for the rest of the day made themselves comfortable in the best possible manner.

The road up to Sing Sing was fair, but beyond that point it became rocky, narrow, and irregular. The distance from New York to Peekskill by railroad is given as 42 miles, but the start was made from beyond High Bridge. Considering bends and up and down grades of the road travelled, however, it may safely be assumed that no less than 30 or 40 miles were passed over. The whole was accomplished in about 27 hours, and considering that the men were entirely unseasoned, too much credit cannot be given them for their achievement.

Adjt.-Gen. Josiah Porter was much impressed with the success of the trip, which entirely dispelled every doubt he had about the practicability of marching instead of transporting troops by the steamer to the camp ground. Thus the march is of more significance to the entire guard than may appear at first glance, for it may become the basis of a new system of transportation. That the State will try the experiment on a regimental scale next season, seems beyond doubt.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

PENNSYLVANIA ENCAMPMENTS.

The seventh annual encampment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, with the 1st and 3d Brigades, was held July 10 to 17, followed by the 2d Brigade, from July 17 to 24. Heretofore, the habit has been to encamp alternate years by division (the entire body), and in intermediate years by brigade. The change was made this year, the authorities say, for the sake of economy in transportation, but probably a desire to try regimental camps had also somewhat to do with the change.

The Governor and General Hartranft, accompanied by a part of their staffs, visited the camps of the 1st Brigade, and the Adjutant-General, as usual, made an inspection of each command. From all reports, the percentage of attendance was better in the country regiments than in those from the city; whether in every organization there was much accomplished in the way of improvement is questionable. There is, however, no question but that regimental camps, if rightly conducted, offer better opportunities for instruction than either brigade or division camps; but it is not every regimental commander that will take advantage of the opportunity. The consequence is that days that would in a brigade camp have been wasted in reviews, etc., were in the regimental camps also wasted to more or less extent by a sort of picnicking with friends and visitors. Every camp, especially in the 3d Brigade, was run down with excursionists, who interfered more or less with the duties of the men. From all accounts, the 8th and 11th Regiments, of the 3d Brigade, used their time to advantage and gave evidence of more improvement than either of the others.

In the 1st Brigade, the 1st Regiment was prettily encamped on level ground near Devon Inn. The mornings were devoted to company and skirmish drill and the afternoon to the school of the battalion. Of the ceremonies of guard mount and parade, we saw no improvement over former years. The drum parade was not the equal of one in the armory some time since, and the guard mount was only fair; the fault partly of the adjutant. In guard duty there appears to be more or less improvement and also in military courtesies. The camp was well policed, as clean in fact as it was possible to have it.

The orders were that no liquor was to be allowed in camp. Owing to this, and the fact of being so near to the Devon Inn, a fashionable summer resort, the men were kept at all times on their good behavior, and no complaints could be made on the score of discipline.

The 2d Regiment was encamped at Valley Forge. The routine work was similar to that of the 1st Regiment. With the exception of one day the regiment was kept hard at drill, and of course there was in that respect more or less improvement. Of the ceremonies, they were neither better nor worse than in past years. Of the more essential work, guard

duty, judgment could only be formed by appearances during the day. As in the 1st Regiment there was good, bad and indifferent work, though taken all in all it is probably improving. No restrictions were made in regard to bringing liquor into camp, but as the company officers were held strictly accountable for the behavior of their men discipline, so far as learned, was excellent.

The 3d Regiment garrisoned Fort Mifflin on the Delaware, surrounded by water. Col. Bonaffon had and kept his men well in hand, and from all accounts gave them plenty of drill.

The 6th Regiment is composed of companies located in towns within a radius of 10 to 30 miles of Philadelphia. The only opportunity they have for battalion drill is during the annual encampments; heretofore they have even had but little chance there, owing to brigade drills, dress parades and reviews occupying nearly all the time. It is not surprising that the officers appreciated and made as good use as possible of the opportunities of the regimental camp. But little time was wasted, and it is safe to say the regiment made greater progress this year than in all the others put together. Each day there was a school for the officers and one for the non-commissioned officers. Company, battalion and skirmish drills filled up the morning, and battalion drill the afternoon. Of course there were many errors, some of them not corrected, it is true; nevertheless the regiment could not help but improve. The camp was well laid out, cleanly, and the discipline good.

The Battalion State Fencibles encamped near the Delaware, some distance north of the city. Unfortunately Maj. Ryan was taken seriously ill and had to be removed to his home in the city early in the week.

Battery A also, Gray Invincibles (Independent colored company), encamped at Valley Forge, and under orders of Col. Dockart, of the 2d Regiment.

As stated, the several organizations of the 1st Brigade broke camp early Saturday morning, and were transported to Fairmount Park for inspection, a procedure that caused an immense amount of grumbling, inasmuch as the inspections of all the other organizations either had been or were to be made in their respective camps. Of course it placed the 1st Brigade at a disadvantage. It was impossible to make as creditable an appearance, to say nothing of the trouble and work of breaking camp so early and coming into the city with scarcely anything to eat since the night before. A detail had to be left to take care of the State canvas, which, of course to that extent, reduced the number of men in each regiment.

Reviews are pretty, but they teach little and show less of the actual efficiency of troops, yet they have been the feature of all encampments in past years. To describe the one in the park would only be to repeat the description of some one or more of those in the past. It will suffice to say that it was a good opportunity for a little show on the part of the several staffs, and ended a rather hard day's work creditably for the men.

CAMP OF THE SECOND BRIGADE.

The 2d Brigade went into camp July 16, a day ahead of its orders. The 10th Regiment, Col. Hawkins, was encamped near Washington, Pa.; the 15th, Col. Kreps, near Sharon, and the 16th, Col. Wiley, near Warren.

Going west with the intention of visiting several of the regimental camps, we reached the 5th regiment in time to see Sunday's work and to find that the Colonel evidently intended making the camp one of instruction and improvement for all. Before the camp was brought to a close he not only succeeded in this, but demonstrated that under efficient management soldierly qualities can be developed and the best of discipline maintained. The temptation to remain in the camp of the 5th, under the circumstances, could not be resisted.

The camp was located at Roaring Spring, on the Hollidaysburg branch of the P. R. R., about 17 miles from Altoona. Tents were pitched in a grove of trees, entirely clear of underbrush. Water, cold and clean, was carried to the camp through pipes from one of the springs in the vicinity.

Beginning on Tuesday, and thereafter, there was a school for non-commissioned officers immediately after morning drill, and each day there was more or less practice at the rifle range.

The guard mount on Sunday was full of errors; but was fairly executed, taking into consideration that there had been no chance for practice since the encampment of a year ago, and then only once or twice; the guard mounting being at that time by brigade, part of the work was repeated and some of the errors rectified.

From this time on, however, there was a continuous improvement, due in a great measure to the instruction given by Lieut. Pague, 15th U. S. Inf., detailed as military instructor at the Pennsylvania State Agricultural College, but for the time a guest of Col. Hastings. No opportunity for pointing out errors and correcting mistakes was permitted to pass. We have yet to see a perfect guard mount in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and perfection was not by any means attained in the 5th, yet towards the last, there was but little occasion for criticism. The inspection, Sunday morning, was practically a drill for the inspection the day following.

Religious services conducted by the chaplain followed. To the dress parade of the afternoon was added a review in line and passage in review as a practice for muster and inspection by the Adjutant General on Monday. The dress parade, like the guard mount, was very crude. Monday morning, as can be imagined, the guard mount showed an improvement, the result of the previous day's instruction. The Governor's staff, having arrived, an inspection of the regiment was made at 11 A. M., with one very remarkable result, that every man was found present; partially due to one or two details having been sent out to bring in the laggards. The general appearance was excellent. At inspection of quarters the command showed to better advantage than any regiment heretofore seen; every detail as far as noticed was carried out to perfection.

An early dress parade for the benefit of the Governor still showed a good many errors, and a very bad talk by the color company, under command of its 1st Lieutenant, in forming line.

Tuesday every one settled down to work, and thereafter the routine of duty was faithfully observed.

Coming to the drills, it did not require a very sharp lookout to detect the errors, for there were many and close together, but here again Lieut. Pague went to work with a zeal that was deserving of all praise. With the natural aptitude of the officers and men and their ready perception, instruction was a comparatively easy matter, and excellent work was witnessed daily. During the first battalion drill Tuesday but few movements, and these of the simplest, were attempted, but they were repeated until fairly understood, the only exception noticed being a general alignment. As this is a simultaneous movement, the guides should not have inverted pieces nor companies supported aris. As the movement was not repeated the error was not corrected. Wednesday several new movements were executed and repeated until pretty thoroughly understood. To this was added a battalion skirmish drill, a very creditable piece of business, especially in view of the fact that it was the first work of the kind ever attempted by the regiment, and after a little practice it was really surprising with what rapidity the men accommodated themselves to the unfamiliar work. The progress in drill became daily more marked, nervousness wore off, and at the end of the week the regiment had every reason to look back with satisfaction upon the work.

Where there was so much to do and so much to learn, it is not surprising that some matters were neglected. Unfortunately, it was in the direction of guard duty. We have often repeated, but it will bear repetition, and should be repeated until there is a change for the better, that in the larger camps heretofore more importance has been attached to matters of the kind than to practical work. As a consequence the men felt like perfecting themselves in the details of the more practical duties of the higher authorities and the public, even if the non-practical duties were neglected. The work at the guardhouse was very faulty, posting and relieving sentinels poor, and challenging very remote; however, we can say we heard the word post but once or twice in three or four days. Of course there were excep-

tions, and some of the sentries not only walked their beats in a soldierly manner and kept a sharp lookout, but saluted with courtesies, individual salutes when off duty were not rendered as generally as they should have been; but military courtesy, like guard duty, has been more or less neglected. The camp was at all times well policed, the sinks covered, and the cook tents in order.

SOME GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

In summing up, in spite of the faults pointed out in this article, a record was made for solid military work scarcely excelled we believe, by any other regiment in the division. The improvement was more rapid than we ever saw before in a Pennsylvania State Camp, and we are confident that in this respect it surpassed any other command in the State this year. From the Colonel down all worked with enthusiasm. Strictly obedient to orders, always ready to correct defects, not only open to suggestions in the direction of improvement, but solicitous that their errors should be pointed out, success was bound to follow. This year is the fourth for Governor Pattison for the last time he reviewed and received the salutes of the Guard. Naturally the question arises "Has the Guard improved under his administration?" In general it has not. A few organizations are exceptions, but exceptions only because of the work of regimental and company officers. The division is but a large company and every company commander knows that a company cannot stand still. New schemes must be worked, new measures introduced, else the interest of the men will lag and the company go down; let it have gained even so good a reputation in the past it cannot live on it forever. Yet the Guard of Pennsylvania has been living on its reputation gained by the last improvement made during three or four years after the riots of 1877. There was plenty of opportunity for further improvements, but the changes looking toward these improvements have been few, in fact, we can think of none. The administration has been satisfied to go the rounds of the annual camps, to come away, and to follow strictly a set policy. The Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments, no doubt, work more smoothly than they did and in marksmanship there has been some advance. Military courtesy is, perhaps, slightly better, but still very lax. Discipline in camp appears also to be on the wane in some organizations, while in others it is getting worse; the improvement must, therefore, be attributed to regimental management rather than to the policy of the administration. In passing this judgment we are not taking into consideration the work of the 5th Regiment at Roaring Spring; there the management and the instruction was exceptional and also the result. Under the same conditions there would be an improvement in every command, notwithstanding the do nothing policy of the higher authorities.

If the regimental camps, and especially that of the 5th, demonstrated one thing more than another, it was that they far surpass the larger camps in their regard to the instruction of the individual soldier. We have repeated year after year that he is deficient. The School of the Soldier of so great importance, because in future so much will depend on the individual, has been overlooked, guard duty neglected and time wasted in the glitter of parade. Put the commands into regimental camps for, say a couple of years, hold the commanding officers accountable for the thorough instruction of their commands, and they would be ready to go into a brigade camp the third year fairly instructed, and if thought best the next or fourth year into a division camp. Then if the week was wasted in giving the higher authorities a chance it would not matter so much. One other fact was demonstrated by the work of the 5th, that is, the value of which we have spoken before, of a State instructor or instructor with a vigorous and uniform system of theoretical instruction, each regiment taking its turn in camp. A reorganization of the Guard into regiments of three battalions would be of benefit not only in reducing the number of camps but in many other respects what little instruction is given to the individual is not uniform. Through a mistaken idea of economy, the Army ration feeding system with some slight exceptions prevails. A few of the necessities of a rather canned command 30 cents per ration. Last year the average cost was 16.24 cents. From all reports it had no more practicable existence than in other years; each company mess relied for their food more or less on their own resources. We found one exception, but the man complained of not having any left.

Rifle practice secured a share of attention. The interest is increasing in Pennsylvania, but not so rapidly as to endanger the right of the 10th Regiment to be called the shooting regiment. As to rifle practice during encampments we do not favor it. It can be practiced much better at other times, when it will not interfere as it does in camp, with other duties, or, if it must be practiced in camp, it should be preceded by systematic instruction, which is not the case in the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

TOWNSLEY.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ILLINOIS CAMP.

The tour of duty of the First Brigade, I. N. G., at "Camp Lincoln," Springfield, has been completed, and the last regiment, the 1st Infantry, left for home on Saturday morning, July 24. Camp Lincoln is situated about a mile and a half north-west of the capital at Springfield, and at present contains 100 acres. This tract, which is a mile long, north and south, by a quarter of a mile wide, east and west, was selected by a commission appointed by Governor Oglesby, and purchased by the State to provide a permanent camp and rifle range for the Illinois National Guard. The parade ground consists of the southern portion, and extends north about 1,000 feet. It has been cleared of all trees, and is fairly level, except a small depression on the eastern edge. North of this is the camp proper, which extends from the color line to the rifle range. It is about the same depth as the parade ground, and is well wooded with large trees, whose shade was most refreshing during the hot days of the past week. Several ravines or gullies run through the camp, from south to north, and it ends in a bluff from 60 to 70 feet high. In the "Bottom," north of the camp, is the rifle range, and back of the targets rises another bluff of about 60 feet. Between these two bluffs, which are almost exactly the same height, is a flat tract of land, which is to-day one of the finest rifle ranges in this country, and, when it is completed, will probably be excelled by none at the present time. A creek winds its lazy, serpentine course across the range from west to east, back of the 500 yards firing point.

It is probable that are another Spring has run its course this creek will have had its crookedness corrected, and by throwing a number of bridges over it, and clearing up the land between it and the south bluff a range up to 1,000 yards, fit for skirmish drill or any other practice will be made. The targets are at the north end, just at the foot of the bluff, and consist of 16 "Laidley" revolving frames for second or third-class targets, and one for a first-class target. The pit for the markers is 600 feet long, out in the foot of the bluff, sheathed inside with 2 inch oak plank, and has a 4 inch pine floor, and is 100 feet long. The National Guard of this State are under the deepest obligation to Col. J. A. Shaffer, the indefatigable I. N. G. of the State, who has virtually lived on the range for the past two months, and without whose exertions this range could not have been completed in time for the First Brigade.

The regiments left for the camp on Saturday morning, July 17, and took the 1st, 3d, 4th and 5th Infantry, 1st Cavalry and Battery D were under arms. The range has been plied by the State authorities, and details from the different commands before the troops arrived, so there was no delay in getting down to work. The 3rd Infantry were on the right, then the 1st, 4th and 2nd, with the cavalry on the extreme left. Battery D was parked in the rear of the 2d Infantry. Sunday was spent in getting settled and preparing for the week's work, while the older members of the Brigade visited friends in other commands, and discussed bloody tales of past campaigns. On Monday drill and practice in the rifle range commenced.

Reveille sounded at 5 A. M., breakfast at 6, company, battalion and brigade drill were supposed to take up most of the time until 11.30. Dinner came at 12, and between then

and supper call (5 P. M.) the men were relieved from all except guard duty and rifle practice. Regimental dress parade at 5.45, and brigade at 6.30 completed the day's work. As a matter of fact the different commanders relieved their men all they could during the middle of the day, as the heat was very oppressive. The men learned much that was valuable to them, but much more could have been accomplished in a practical way had there been only one or two regiments in the camp at the same time. Brigade is too cumbersome, and too much time is absolutely lost and wasted, which could be utilized for instruction in a regimental camp, though delays of various kinds. If we could have a regimental camp, say for three years, and, if absolutely necessary, a brigade camp every four years, it might be all right, but to give us a regimental camp by all means.

In rifle practice the troops learned a great deal. The men were sent to the range by companies, and practiced at 100 and 200 yards on third-class targets. All who qualified by making 15 out of 25 at these ranges, went to 300 yards later in the week.

The 1st Infantry went to the range on Monday A. M., and out of 210 practicing, qualified 61 men at 100 and 200, and 86 at 300 yards, who failed at 200. The 2nd Infantry went down Monday afternoon, but it was all new work to them, and, although Lieut. Smith, Acting Regimental I. R. P., and Capt. Lockwood, Acting Brigade, I. R. P., did their utmost to hurry them on, they had no chance to practice. In the afternoon Gen. Pittsman and staff went to the range to shoot for their qualifications, and witness a firing drill with the new Gatling gun of the 1st Infantry. It is unnecessary to say that they were pleased with the working of this gun at 100, 200 and 300 yards. Friday was spent by the 1st Infantry and cavalry in practicing all men who had not qualified or practiced up to the limit. There is one change which should be made in the rifle practice in this camp, and that is in the scoring. During this tour of duty each squad scores for themselves. I do not know of anything out of the way, but the opportunities for "funny work" are too great. The scorers should be hired, the same as the markers, and should do nothing but score, (otherwise the records will not be of any value, as there are some unscrupulous men in each brigade who would not hesitate to use the opportunity for their own advantage. I regret I cannot give you a record of the practice, as the scores are not in yet.

As a whole the brigade learned a great deal in rifle practice. Very few men had ever practiced at 500 yards, and but a comparatively small number at the shorter ranges even. There was hardly a man in the brigade who did not fire from 30 to 40 rounds in "Camp Lincoln," and this, of itself, was a very valuable schooling. Guard duty was only fairly performed, although there was a marked improvement during the latter part of the week. The majority of the officers appeared anxious to touch the men all they could in this branch of duty.

The food supplied by the Commissary Department was ample in quantity and variety. It was issued uncooked to the regimental companies, each company receiving their proportion and cooking for themselves. With proper care there was no reason why every man should not have lived well. The principal objection to the camp is the size of the parade ground, and if brigade encampments are to be continued it is of the utmost importance that more ground should be acquired on the east or west. The present ground is ample for a regiment.

Monday there was regimental and brigade dress parade, which passed off smoothly. Tuesday was "Governor's Day," with its review and dress parade. Governor Oglesby came into camp a little after 3 P. M., attended by his staff. He was attired in the same major-general's uniform which he wore when wounded at Corinth in 1863. He was escorted to brigade headquarters, where he remained until about 5 P. M. Tuesday was the hottest day of the week, and it looked as if the men would drop in large numbers during the review. Just before 5 o'clock, when assembly sounded, dark clouds began to rise, while a cool refreshing breeze came from the south-west. The brigade was formed in line on the south-west and part of the north side of the parade ground for inspection and review. Governor Oglesby and Brig. General Fitzsimons, accompanied by their respective staffs, inspected the brigade, and then the order was "Prepare for review." The passage in review was good and salutes fairly rendered. After passing the Governor and his staff, the different commands returned to their place for brigade dress parade. Thursday, at 7 P. M., the 1st Infantry gave a dress parade in full dress uniform, which was very fine. Governor Oglesby and family were present. Friday afternoon the cavalry had a dress parade at 5 P. M., and the 1st Infantry at 6.30 P. M. This completed the ceremonies of the camp.

On Friday afternoon, at 3.30, was the "mock parade" of the members of the 1st Infantry, and it was a very successful and enjoyable affair. As soon as this was over, the Gatling section of the 1st took their gun to the top of the bluff and fired across the rifle range, a distance of 1,000 yards. General Oglesby and Adjutant General Vance were present, and expressed themselves as particularly well pleased with the results.

On account of a limited appropriation, the State authorities were only able to allow six days' pay, and this was the duration of the camp. They, however, notified the brigade and regimental commanders that, if any of them desired to stay two days longer and complete their work, they would be furnished subsistence for the extra time. This was the plan pursued last year, and the entire brigade remained until Saturday. This year the 2d and 4th Infantry and the battery left for home on Thursday morning, Brig. General Fitz-Simons and staff on Thursday evening, the 3d Infantry on Friday, while the 1st Infantry and the cavalry went home Saturday.

Were an outsider to judge of this camp from the reports published in the Chicago papers, he would form the opinion that even Fort Yuma, with its well-known reputation, were a preferable summer resort. As a matter of fact, it is the writer's humble opinion, and that of many of the officers of the 1st Brigade, that Camp Lincoln possesses natural advantages unsurpassed by any place of land in the State. The camp and parade are sixty or seventy feet above the level of the State range, and the sewerage from the camp is conducted over half a mile from the range. The range is unexcelled, and the shooting is away from the camp. The present season has been one of drought, and not a drop of rain had fallen within three weeks preceding the encampment, and none during the week the brigade was there. Under these circumstances the ground was baked as hard as brick. The days were hot, but the thermometer ranged in the nineties every day, but the nights were cool and refreshing. With ordinary weather, a fair amount of moisture in the ground and atmosphere, and the men would not have noticed the warm weather. The health of the troops was remarkable, the surgeons asserting that there was less sickness than they ever knew before. The few cases of prostration from the heat and the heat were, in nearly every case, traced directly to some indiscretion in eating or drinking, and all yielded immediately to proper remedies.

Taken all in all, it is safe to assert that by next year Camp Lincoln, with the improvements which will be made before that time, will be a camp par excellence for the purposes for which it is needed by the Illinois National Guard. By this I mean a camp and rifle range combined. Had we, as has New York and other States, a number of rifle ranges, so that the troops could get their practice with the rifle, without a long trip to camp for it, then I should say, dispense with rifle practice at camp altogether, have a regimental camp, and devote all the time to the many things which the men absolutely need to learn, and can learn thoroughly only in a camp of this character. But we have not attained this yet, and therefore must take camp and rifle practice at the same time.

H. T. L.

(From the Galveston, Texas, News, July 20.)

NO INDEPENDENT STATE MILITARY.

WHEREVER the founders of our Federal Union intended to draw the line of State sovereignty, it is certain that they did not draw the line so as to include an independent State Military among the State reservations. It is well to bear this fact in mind when considering the needless hurry which has been excited by the incidental and convenient selection of a Federal Army officer to have immediate command, for regulative and disciplinary purposes, of the inter-State drill at Galveston. For whatever reason, or from whatever motive, the idea is being disseminated that the managers of the inter-State drill, by securing the services of such a commander, in the absence of any provision in that regard by the Governor of Texas or his Adjutant General, have grievously insulted the military authority of the State. Complaint or umbrage of this nature is essentially groundless. From a constitutional point of view, there is no military authority, distinctly and independently as such, of this or any other State of the Union, to be insulted. To organize, arm, and discipline the militia of all the States is expressly made one of the constitutional functions of the Federal authority. No State is permitted, without the consent of Congress, to keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, or to engage in war unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay. The militia of the several States are liable to be called forth into the active service of the United States at the discretion of Congress or by order of the President under statutory authorization of Congress. The fact is that the whole idea of military force as a last resort to maintain the peace and integrity of the Union, the peace and integrity of every State, and a republican form of government for every State, involves the logical necessity of lodging supreme authority with regard to the organization and employment of such a force in a common government for all the States. As there cannot be constitutionally any distinct and independent State military system, jealousy towards the regular military service of the United States on the part of a military or quasi-military State officialism in connection with an inter-State drill may well be derided as a ridiculous display of puerility. But it should not be forgotten that of all puerilities the puerilities of senility are the most ridiculous.

CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION AND DESTRUCTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I AM impelled to express my hearty concurrence in your remarks on "Camps of Instruction and Destruction" in last week's JOURNAL, and in the terse communication of "Long Range," in the same line in to-day's issue.

To well acquire even the rudiments of a soldier's education in the National Guard, all the time and effort which a man can give during twice the term of an enlistment is not more than enough.

Considered, therefore, simply as wasters of time, military picnics are a serious detriment to military excellence. The preliminary and supplementary labor required on the part of officers and men occupies valuable time which should be devoted to military improvement. But the time and labor given to these military picnics are worse than wasted, inasmuch as the effect is positively disastrous. One of these excursions does more injury to discipline than can be recovered from in a drill season and more.

To mould several hundred young citizens into a well-disciplined regiment requires years of patient study and labor and the united efforts of many men.

Surely there can be no question that a state of discipline

ought to be acquired, and that when acquired it should be held fast. Every means available to strengthen discipline should be adopted, and all that tends to enfeeble it avoided. The uniformed veteran club of the 7th Regiment with its little "me too" of the 22d, have many sins to answer for in the way of bad examples to the inexperienced young soldiers in the ranks of the National Guard. The false glory of their free-lunch consuming trips, elaborately advertised by the efforts of reporters carried along for that purpose, is a constant interference with the proper instruction and disciplining of the National Guard. If the law is not now sufficient to suppress these absurd and pernicious clubs, it can and ought to be made so.

At least, the organizations of the National Guard can be controlled and their action guided, when necessary, so as to prevent their demoralization by camps of destruction or by pleasure excursions of any kind.

It is a hopeful indication that your JOURNAL has boldly and unequivocally taken so advanced a stand. That you will continue your strictures whenever any National Guard organization, no matter how celebrated or influential, shall transgress, is the earnest wish of all who are striving toward military excellence in the National Guard.

"POINT BLANK."

NEW YORK, July 24, 1886.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

Major-General E. L. Molineux, of the 2d N. G. Division, has received a leave of absence for three months.

A correspondent asks us to note particularly that the veterans of the 7th Regiment paraded as immediate escort to "President Cleveland and other guests" at the Albany centennial. As there was no particular military duty required, there was no harm done and we publish the matter in accordance with the wish of our correspondent.

The question as to who shall be Colonel of the 12th N. G. Regiment in place of Col. Barnes is still unsettled. The selection of ex-Colonel Austen is out of the question. To settle the matter satisfactorily there is only one way, and that is to elect Lieut.-Colonel Edward Fackner, who is in every way competent, popular, a thorough soldier, and in consequence of his enthusiasm likely to retain the office a long time to come. These frequent changes only hurt an organization. From official and personal knowledge we are sure Colonel Fackner would fill the position with credit.

The long-standing question of the adjutancy of the 22d N. G. has at last been settled, and we congratulate Colonel John T. Camp on his selection. Adjutant Harding's mantle will fall on Lieut. N. B. Thurston, an officer of peculiar merit and marked ability and energy. Lieut. Thurston has for a long time enjoyed the particular confidence of Adjutant-General Josiah Porter, when Colonel of the 22d, as well as in his present position. Lieut. Thurston is well known to the National Guard as well as to the Army, as the capable special instructor of guard duty in several successive camps, and he shares with Colonel Phisterer and the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL the credit of bringing up the Guard to its present status in guard duty. Lieut. Thurston's official record is: Private, Aug. 6, 1877; Corporal, April 3, 1878; 1st Sergeant, Feb. 20, 1879; 2d Lieutenant, Feb. 11, 1880; 1st Lieutenant, April 6, 1880.

The 1st Regiment, 1st Separate Co., and the Light Battery, N. G. Vt., will hold their annual muster and parade at Burlington, on August 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28. The encampment will be known as Camp Stannard, in memory of the late Major-General George J. Stannard.

The 14th N. G. Regiment will be inspected at the armory October 18 next.

A full account of the Massachusetts encampment, which was crowded out of our this week's issue, will appear in the JOURNAL of August 7.

(Mattoon, Ill., Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer.)

A STORY ABOUT LINCOLN.

GEORGE B. BLANCH, who lives in the southern part of this county, near the old Lincoln homestead, was a great admirer of the first martyred President. He has made it a hobby to pick up all stories concerning Abraham Lincoln, and tells the following:

which he has received from Rev. Dr. Harsha, of Omaha:

"General Winfield Scott, when a young man, was stationed at Fort Snelling—at that day perhaps the remotest military outpost in the country. When the Black Hawk war was begun some Illinois militia companies proffered their services. Two lieutenants were sent by Scott to Dixon, Ill., to muster the new soldiers. One of the lieutenants was a very fascinating young man, of easy manners and affable disposition; the other was equally pleasant but extremely modest. On the morning when the muster was to take place, a tall, gawky, slab-sided, homely young man, dressed in a suit of blue jeans, presented himself to the lieutenants as the captain of the recruits, and was duly sworn in.

"The homely young man was Abraham Lincoln. The bashful lieutenant was he who afterward fired the first gun from Fort Sumter, Major Anderson. The other lieutenant, who administered the oath, was in after years the President of the Confederate States, Jefferson Davis."

Dr. Harsha was in Carter Brothers' book store in New York City, where he chanced to repeat this story to a friend. An elderly gentleman who was sitting near by listening arose and remarked that he was happy to be able to confirm the facts, as he was the chaplain at Fort Snelling at the time, and was fully able to corroborate each statement. A bystander then gave the additional testimony that he had often heard Mr. Lincoln say that the first time he had ever taken the oath of allegiance to the United States it was administered by Jefferson Davis.

The statement that Mr. Lincoln was mustered into the Military Service by Jefferson Davis is, we believe, authentic, and the War Department records have recently been searched for confirmation of the statement, with what result we have not heard.

THE MESS.

The adjutant who caused a smile by his order "1st sergeants to the cent and frontier" is followed by the sergeant who, at dress parade, gravely reported "Co. I all present, but what account are they for."

The following is a placard in the possession of a British naval officer just returned from Egypt. He procured it at a café chantant in Alexandria. It was printed in several languages, and this is the English part: "Every of the consummations of the colds, 1 piastre besides. Every of the claim to be addressed directly of the direction. During of the repetitions the price of consummations to be the same that in every the other's coffee." With the aid of the parallel passages in other languages the meaning is found as follows: "All feed drinks one piastre extra. All complaints should be made at the office. Notwithstanding the performance the prices will be the same as those of other cafés."

The Salem, Mass., Gazette recalls this "chestnut:" Some years ago a story was afloat to this intent: At a dinner in the city of Washington a lieutenant of the U. S. Army was present, just returned from a Western campaign. He was very voluble and entertaining with anecdotes of his experience, and among them related the following: His regiment, he



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NEW YORK

said, encamped for a while near a hill mainly composed of soapstone, and after a rain the wash down its sides was so saturated with soap that the people living near used it. Finding it sufficiently saponaceous for washing their soiled clothes. With a single exception all within hearing expressed their surprise and wonder. He, a thoughtful person, remained unmoved. On being asked why he was so silent and undemonstrative, he replied that he was thinking "How much lye (lie) it took to make that mountain—soap."

A Western paper informs us that Mr. Wm. A. Magee killed a coyote with his Winchester rifle at a distance of 200 yards. Mr. Magee has reason to thank the fates this time, and we would advise him hereafter to keep his rifle nearer to him.

Wanted—the address of an officer serving in the battle of Gettysburg above the rank of Major who

didn't "save the day" or "turn the tide" at some critical point of that momentous struggle.—*Washington Star*.

Now Boollinger, the Frenchman's friend,
Takes off his soldier hat,
And with a winsome smile to France,
He bows with great éclat.
For Boollinger is deep of mind,
And sly as any cat,
And one of these fine afternoons
He'll boom a coop de tat.—*Critic*.

"Movements of California Pioneers," says one of the dailies. Yes, they are moving; moving to the graveyard, moving from the ranks to lay their old bones in the sandhills before the crematories get a good start. It is not hard to move a pioneer, even when he is seated at the bar-room store and is deep in a description of how gold was struck on Murder-

er's Bar in the spring of '60. It is not necessary to swing a club over him to move him, or to explode a bomb under his chair. "Col. Swiggletop, what is yours?" will bring him to his feet as quick as a bent pin under a schoolmarm's bustle. That's the sort of movement the pioneers like, bless their stout old hearts.—*San Francisco News-Letter*.

UNSEAWORTHY TORPEDO BOATS.

La Revue des deux Mondes has taken up the torpedo question, a naval contributor dealing with the following propositions: The writer attempts to prove: 1. That the present automatic torpedo boats can only be useful for coast defence, the high seas being practically closed to them, although they can weather an ordinary storm as long as their engines work well, and permit them to steer. 2. That the terror said to be inspired through apprehension of a torpedo attack can only extend to vessels lying at

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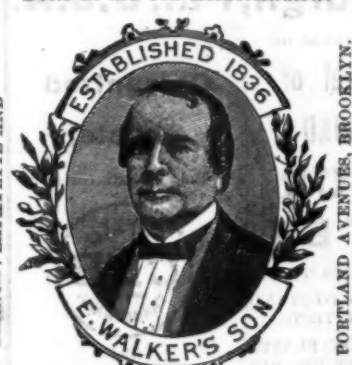
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anchor; that a torpedo attack at sea on a vessel well armed, well commanded, of high speed, and easily handled, ought to cause no more apprehension than the attack of an ordinary ironclad. 3. That the union of a number of torpedo boats for the purpose of combined action is fraught with danger, as during a dark night or in thick weather they run the chance of inflicting more damage upon one another than on the enemy. 4. That in navigating the high seas, men-of-war and merchantmen will have nothing to fear from the torpedo boats of the present. 5. That under a number of circumstances torpedo boats will be found useless, and large vessels, well armed and well manned, indispensable. The writer quite admits the importance of torpedo boats, but thinks that their value has been exaggerated, and that they have been unduly written up by enthusiastic journalists, who have gone so far as to assert that only old salts have any objections to find to them.

POLITICS IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald who seems to have "Boulanger on the brain," cables: "It appears that the luxurious military club was planned by Boulanger not merely as a device for promoting comfort and pleasant social relations among the officers quartered in Paris, but it was a part of a great scheme for the making of the whole French Army a huge political machine. All the military clubs throughout France will be henceforth under the direct control of the Minister of War. All the officers of the army in active service will be obliged to become members of the military clubs of the garrison towns in which they are quartered, and their club dues will be deducted every month from their pay. The statutes of the clubs are in every case to be submitted for approval to the commanders of army corps of the different districts, who, in turn, must report to the Ministry of War. It is plain to see that the organization of the clubs, being centralized in the hands of the head of the army, becomes at once a powerful political machine, capable of being turned in any direction at the will of the Minister of War. The whole French Army, in fact, will shortly be transformed into a political club such as the Girondins and Jacobins desired but were unable to establish."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

UNDER England's new administration, the Right Hon. W. H. Smith is Secretary of State for War, and Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty.

It is claimed for the new Spanish torpedo cruiser *Destructor*, launched at Glasgow, July 29, that she is able to overtake and destroy the fastest torpedo boat heretofore afloat.

QUEEN VICTORIA has presented the 3d Battalion of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers with a fine white goat from the famous herd in Windsor Great Park. This regiment is always preceded in its marches by a goat.

A DESPATCH of July 27, from Managua, Nicaragua, reports an attack by four officers and sundry other revolutionists upon the artillery barracks. The attempt failed, and the officers and the greater part of the revolutionists were arrested.

TURKEY is making large additions to her armament. Herr Krupp has received a large order from the Government, and a Turkish officer has gone to his works at Essen to oversee the manufacture of the guns. It is proposed to purchase 400,000 American rifles.

A CONVENTION between England and China has been signed at Peking, by the terms of which China agrees to the occupation of Burmah by the English and promises to encourage trade between China and Burmah. A commission is being formed to delimit the Burmese frontier.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made at Berlin for a fitting celebration by the German Army of the Emperor's ninetieth birthday, upon which occasion it is proposed to unite the officers and corps of the whole army, and also to found a philanthropic military institution at Berlin.

Nishti Novgorod started from Sebastopol to join one of her consorts in the evolutions in the Odessa Roads. She encountered what at the worst we should term a stiff half gale, with a slightly choppy sea, a few hours' weathering of which sufficed to bother and damage her to such an extent that she was towed back to port. Even for harbor and coast de-

fence the unwieldy form and virtually unmanageable movements of this class of gunboat, or floating battery, in any but the smoothest waters, puts the Popoffka out of all serious calculation as an effective fighting arm of the Russian Navy.

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MARRIED.

CARPENTER-BAILLEY.—At Atwood, Kans., July 6, Hon. H. CARPENTER, Oberlin, O., to Miss SALLIE BAILLEY, daughter of the late Colonel G. D. Bailey, Subsistence Department, U. S. Army.

CLARKE-FOX.—At Oswego, N. Y., July 22, First Sergeant J. C. CLARKE, Co. H, 12th U. S. Infantry, to MARY, daughter of Ordnance Sergeant Henry Fox, U. S. Army.

DIED.

FISH.—ALEXANDER HAMILTON, son of Lieut. and Mrs. Williston Fish, born at Fort Snelling, September 17, 1865. Died suddenly of cholera infantum, at Fort Snelling, July 26.

KELLOGG.—At New Brunswick, N. J., July 22, LAURA RUNYON KELLOGG, infant daughter of L. L. Kellogg and grand-daughter of General J. B. McIntosh, U. S. A.

KERNAN.—At Monterey Springs, Pa., July 20, FRANCIS KERNAN, infant son of Lieutenant F. J. Kernan, 21st U. S. Infantry, aged 9 months and 20 days.

LOW.—At Fort Assiniboine, Montana, July 24, 1st Lieutenant WILLIAM W. Low, Jr., 20th U. S. Infantry.

STUART.—At Newport, R. I., July 21, Gunner CHARLES STUART, U. S. Navy.

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No. 10	0.28	12.00	6.00	6.00
No. 11	0.30	10.00	5.00	5.00
No. 12	0.32	8.00	4.00	4.00
No. 13	0.34	6.00	3.00	3.00
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page 585, No. 23, Vol. 23

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Proposals For Quartermaster's Stores.

NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, HOUSTON ST., Cor. Greene, New York City, July 16, 1886.

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Proposals For Quartermaster's Stores.

JEFFERSONVILLE DEPOT, Q. M. DEPT., JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., July 7, 1886.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 11 o'clock, A. M., (Central Standard time), on Wednesday, the 18th day of August, 1886, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders, for furnishing and delivering at this Depot, miscellaneous Quartermaster's stores, such as barrack and office furniture, dump and hand carts, wagon materials, blacksmiths', carpenters', farriers', wheelwrights', masons', saddlers', and miscellaneous tools, iron, hardware, paints, oils, etc.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, and to accept the whole or any portion of the supplies bid for. Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture, produced on the Pacific coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blank proposals, specifications, and full information as to bidding, etc., will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be plainly marked "Proposals for ———," at Jeffersonville Depot, Indiana, and addressed to the undersigned.

RUFUS SEXTON,
Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

OFFICE OF POST QUARTERMASTER, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H., JULY 15, 1886.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 A. M., August 16, 1886, for doing the necessary printing for Division Headquarters during the remainder of this fiscal year, in accordance with the specifications which with information can be obtained at this office.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

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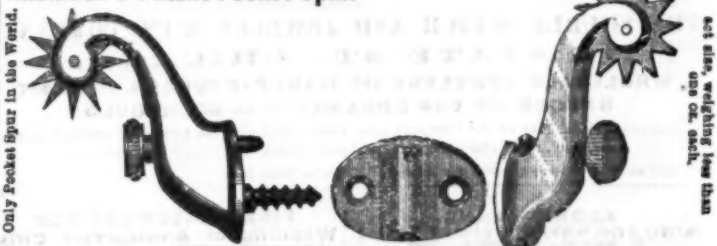
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